

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1977

Established 1887

Most Explicit Statement to Date

U.S. Holds PLO Role Vital for Finding Mideast Peace

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The State Department today issued a statement aimed at Israel, declaring that, in order for a peace to be achieved, "the PLO must be involved in the peace-making process."

The statement, read by State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, said, "The most explicit U.S. declaration on the issue of Palestinian representation at any Geneva peace talks between Arabs and Israelis."

including Arab Autonomy

West Bank Plan Reportedly 'Functional'

By William E. Farrell

ALBANY, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Minister Moshe Dayan said today in a statement aimed at Israel, declaring that, in order for a peace to be achieved, "the PLO must be involved in the peace-making process."

The statement, read by State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, said, "The most explicit U.S. declaration on the issue of Palestinian representation at any Geneva peace talks between Arabs and Israelis."

At the same time, in a policy issued in advance of the talks here by Israeli and Arab foreign ministers, the Carter administration said the Palestinians "should adhere to the terms" of UN Resolution 242, which recognizes the right of Israel to exist.

The issue of the Palestinians' role, the U.S. statement said, "must be settled" along with the other major issues of "the nature of peace, recognition, security and borders."

And, "to be lasting, a peace agreement must be positively supported by all of the parties to the conflict, including the Palestinians," the statement continued.

"This means that the Palestinians must be involved in the peace-making process. Their representatives will have to be at Geneva for the Palestinian question to be solved."

The Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin has taken the position that it would not object to Palestinian representatives being present as part of another Arab national delegation but that no member of the PLO would be acceptable.

Also complicating the picture is a decision by the Palestine Central Council two weeks ago to refuse to honor UN Resolution 242. The council said the resolution is unacceptable because it did not spell out "the national rights of our people."

To date, the so-called confrontation Arab states—Egypt, Jordan and Syria—that were invited to the original Geneva conference have insisted that the PLO alone should represent the Palestinian people's cause at any resumed Geneva negotiations.

Israel's refusal to accede to this demand has blocked any reconvening of another round of talks.

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The reported contents of the proposals are consistent with those reported by Mr. Dayan in the past, including those in an interview with a New York Times reporter in June, before his nomination as foreign minister, had been confirmed by Israel's parliament.

"Open Bridges Policy" Ten years ago, shortly after Israel captured the West Bank and other Arab lands, Mr. Dayan was the architect of the "open bridges" policy, which permits traffic between West Bank Palestinians and Jordan. The policy, still in effect, is responsible for hundreds of thousands of crossings each year and a sizable flow of goods and commodities.

In the June interview, Mr. Dayan said, "The PLO must be involved in the peace-making process. Their representatives will have to be at Geneva for the Palestinian question to be solved."

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PRETORIA TALKS—Prime Ministers John Vorster of South Africa (left) and Ian Smith of Rhodesia discuss British-U.S. proposals for bringing black majority rule to Rhodesia.

Smith, Vorster Confer on U.S.-U.K. Rhodesia Plan

PRETORIA, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister John Vorster and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith today discussed the "very sensitive issues" of the U.S.-British settlement proposals but kept details of their talks a secret.

Their talks lasted more than three hours. It was the second time in 18 days that the two men had met.

Mr. Smith said afterward that he and Mr. Vorster had "a general discussion. We are dealing with very sensitive issues."

R.F. Botha, South Africa's foreign minister, told reporters, "We reviewed the southern Africa situation up to the present time. We have nothing more to add."

British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, met Mr. Smith on Sept. 1 and gave him their plan.

In December, Before Nomination

Carter Reportedly Briefed on Lance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—President Carter was fully briefed in December on the restrictions which had been placed on one of budget director Bert Lance's banks, a Senate committee was told today.

The testimony by Robert Bloom, first deputy controller of the currency, seemed to contradict Mr. Carter's statement Saturday that he knew of only one Lance financial difficulty before nominating his close friend.

Mr. Carter has postponed a news conference scheduled for Wednesday until after Mr. Lance appears at hearings before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, Press Secretary Jody Powell said today. He said the reason "was obvious" and "we felt that Mr. Lance should have a chance to respond in person" to questions regarding his banking

transactions, UPI reported. Mr. Lance testified Thursday and Mr. Powell said Mr. Carter's news conference would be held "in a few days."

The nomination was submitted to the Senate after Mr. Carter took office in January. Mr. Carter had announced his intention to nominate Mr. Lance Nov. 24.

Mr. Carter commented on Mr. Lance's financial difficulties Saturday while campaigning in Newark, N.J., for Gov. Brendan Byrne.

Asked whether he had known of various accusations of bank overdrafts and other irregular banking practices when he nominated the Atlanta banker to be COMB director, Mr. Carter said: "I knew only that there had been a problem with the 74 campaign and that it had been resolved."

The "problem" at the Calhoun bank went beyond the overdrafts for the gubernatorial campaign. It also included sizable overdrafts by his wife and members of her family. No interest was asked or paid on these overdrafts until federal examiners began to require it in 1975.

Mr. Bloom acknowledged that he did not himself tell Mr. Carter, Senate investigators or the FBI about the enforcement agreement because he thought they already knew and he was worried "about the effects on my career."

A career employee, Mr. Bloom said he had hoped, as then-acting controller, to be appointed to the controller's job and had sought advice from Mr. Lance about the procedures he should follow in pursuit of the post. Mr. Lance told him to talk to Treasury officials, he said. Mr. Bloom did not get the appointment.

"I did not think I was sitting on any smoking pistol," he said of the enforcement agreement. And "it was only human on my part to worry about the effect on my future" if he had voluntarily disclosed its terms before Mr. Lance's confirmation.

Earlier, a Justice Department spokesman confirmed that the Criminal Fraud Division had received a controller's report which reportedly shows that Mr. Lance widely used bank-owned aircraft for family and political purposes. But he said the referral was routine and did not necessarily mean prosecution was under consideration. The enforcement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Bonn Reported Stiffening Stand On Kidnappers

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Sept. 12 (NYT).—The West German government, under pressure from the conservative opposition and a large part of public opinion and the press, was reported today to be stiffening its determination, not to yield to the demands of the kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, a leading industrialist.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt conferred again this afternoon with the all-party "crisis staff" as an increasingly nervous Bonn sensed that a climax in the abduction and blackmail drama may be near. West Germany's capital was swept by rumors that the terrorists who were holding Mr. Schleyer as their prisoner had set yet another midnight deadline for trading his life against freedom for 11 jailed leftist extremists.

At the same time there were fears here and in other West German cities—fed also by newspaper speculation—that the urban guerrilla network that abducted Mr. Schleyer may prepare another spectacular kidnapping while his fate was still hanging in the balance.

Security measures to protect prominent figures in politics, government, industry and finance were tightened everywhere. In Bonn, new barbed-wire fences were established around some public buildings and private residences, reinforcing the impression that this was a capital under siege.

The government's consultations regarding the case have paralyzed much other official business. For instance, Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher today postponed scheduled meetings with two new ambassadors, Chang Tung of China and Jean-Pierre Brunet of France.

Government spokesmen here refused to say whether the terrorists had answered yesterday's request for fresh proof that Mr. Schleyer was still alive. They would only discuss the reports about another ultimatum from the kidnappers.

In Geneva, a lawyer and human rights activist who is acting as a middleman in contacts between the West German government and the terrorists, Denis Fayot, said tonight that he had forwarded to Bonn another message from the kidnappers containing "precise directives and deadlines."

Mr. Fayot would not disclose details. The instructions and timetable were thought to refer to the assembling and departure of the six men and five women whom the kidnappers want released from prison and flown abroad.

Since Mr. Schleyer, president of the West German Federation of Employers' Associations and of the Industry Federation, was abducted in an ambush in a Cologne suburb a week ago, the terrorists have set half a dozen or so deadlines for his "execution" by shooting if their requests were not met.

Although the kidnappers allowed earlier ultimatums to lapse, officials here have no illusions about their resolve to follow through its threats.

In the Cologne attack—in which, according to the latest police findings, five gunmen fired at least 300 rounds from sub-machine guns and revolvers—Mr. Schleyer's driver and three police escorts were killed.

For the first time today, former Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, just back from a visit to Canada, took part in the "crisis staff" discussions. Helmut Kohl, head of the Christian Democratic Union, had already attended previous meetings of the emergency body.

Mr. Kohl's and Mr. Strauss' (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

China Plans More World Trade Ties

Blueprint Set Down For Economic Rise

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (AP).—China said today that although it is building an independent and complete economic system, that "does not mean we are closing our doors to the rest of the world."

Outlining the drive to achieve industrial superiority by the turn of the century, the State Planning Commission said in a lengthy article, "We must expand our economic, technical and cultural exchange with other countries on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and one supplying what the other needs."

It said that China is prepared "to learn from other countries and introduce their advanced technology to meet our needs, not to hinder but to promote our own creativeness, not to weaken but to increase our ability to develop our national economy and achieve modernization independently."

The article, which appeared in today's Peking People's Daily, in effect laid down a blueprint for a great leap forward industrially and agriculturally, invoking the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's ideas in a selective way.

The full text, distributed by the Chinese news agency, confirmed that China's new moderate leadership is continuing the re-interpretation of Mao's philosophy begun with its rise to power last October and the overthrow of the radical "gang of four" led by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching.

The new regime has chosen to single out the political and economic line adopted by Mao during the 1950s and earlier, one which stressed moderation. The radicals based themselves on his later, more hebbellious period dating from the 1960-69 Cultural Revolution.

Norwegian Vote Ends; Many See A Close Result

OSLO, Sept. 12 (AP).—Polling in Norway's two-day national elections ended tonight with many observers predicting a close finish despite polls indicating a clear defeat for the minority Labor government of Odvar Nordli by a three-party center-right coalition.

A new record turnout of around 85 per cent of the 2.8 million voters was expected despite a dull campaign.

Experts explained the turnout as a response to claims by both major groups that voters now had a clear option between Labor and the Conservative-led coalition, after the confusion introduced into Norwegian politics in recent years by splits over membership in the European Economic Community, turned down in a referendum in 1972.

The polarization politics here was expected to be costly to the four smaller of the eight parties in the outgoing Storting (parliament) with six other parties, including the Communists, given no chance of winning seats under the proportional representation system.

The last polls closed at 9 p.m. but experts said that, if the vote was as close as many expect, a clear decision might not be known until tomorrow.

Polish Leader Begins 3-Day Visit to France

PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek started a three-day visit to France today as part of Poland's new effort to strengthen economic and cultural ties with the West.

Shortly after his French trip, the 64-year-old Polish leader will receive West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Warsaw. Later this year, Mr. Gierek will visit Italy.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing greeted Mr. Gierek at Orly Airport.

Magazine Lists Alleged Ties CIA and U.S. News Media

By John M. Crewdon

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT).—A Stone magazine will in the issue now going to press about 400 U.S. journalists, including correspondents for New York Times, CBS News and other organizations, are listed in a confidential source of information in some cases provided assistance to the Central Intelligence Agency over the years.

The article, by Carl Bernstein, New York Times reporter, is a follow-up to a Watergate investigation, named only by the journalists alleged by

unidentified CIA officials to have maintained such relationships. Among them are C. L. Sulzberger, foreign affairs columnist for The Times, and Joseph Alsop and his brother, the late Stewart Alsop, the columnist.

"Whenever Possible" Mr. Bernstein also wrote that between 1960 and 1966, The Times, according to unnamed officials of the intelligence agency, allowed "about 10 CIA employees" to pose as clerks or part-time correspondents in some of its offices abroad. None of those employees were identified.

Those "cover" arrangements, the article said, were "part of a general Times policy" set in the early 1950s by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, then the newspaper's publisher, "to provide assistance to the intelligence agency whenever possible." Mr. Sulzberger died in 1968.

Much of the information in the article about purported relationships between news media employees and the CIA—one of the topics examined last year by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities—has been reported previously by The Times and other publications.

Among the allegations previously made public was one by Wayne Phillips, a former New York Times reporter, that he was asked by the CIA in 1962 about entering into such a dual arrangement in the event that he became the newspaper's correspondent in Moscow.

When Mr. Phillips' allegations appeared last year, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the publisher of The Times, said that he had "never heard of The Times being approached, either in my capacity as publisher or as the son of the late Mr. Sulzberger."

A spokesman for The Times (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Political Rifts, Economic Woes Trouble New Spanish Regime

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Sept. 12 (NYT).—A power struggle within Premier Adolfo Suarez's badly organized governing party has unsettled Spain's three-month-old parliamentary democracy. And a bleak economic picture, compounded by runaway inflation and the prospect of an autumn of labor disputes, has clouded matters further.

The euphoria sparked by the end of the Franco era and the holding of free elections in June has given way to squabbling inside Mr. Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center, a disparate center-right alliance of people who once collaborated with the dictatorship and others who mildly opposed it.

"The struggle is intense," commented a Madrid insider, who believes that the Premier's internal critics are jealous of his political successes of the last year.

Fernando Alvarez de Miranda, the outspoken president of the lower house and a member of the

governing party, brought out the first visible sign of the disension by suggesting that Spain needed an all-party coalition, including the Union of the Democratic Center and the second-ranking Socialist party, to consolidate its new democracy.

Mr. Alvarez de Miranda's suggestion was quickly seconded by Madrid's most prestigious newspaper, El Pais, which has promoted the idea of a "profound crisis" in the governing party and seems to want Mr. Suarez out. The liberal newspaper has close ties to Jose Maria de Arellano, a distinguished former foreign minister who was excluded by the Premier when he was forming his candidate lists for the June 15 parliamentary elections.

"I have been away all month

and I have talked to no one, and now they are blaming me for this crisis," said Mr. de Arellano, disavowing charges that he has been plotting his own political return. "I suppose that when the stock market falls, I will be blamed."

Few doubt that Mr. de Arellano would like to supplant Mr. Suarez one day and that he and others see a "grand coalition" with the Socialists as a device for pushing the Premier aside.

But the Socialists do not want anything to do with the coalition and, on return from a South American tour, Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialists' first secretary, quickly rejected the proposal, strengthening Mr. Suarez's position.

The Socialists do not want to have to handle the economic mess inherited by Mr. Suarez and they are preoccupied with a struggle with the Communist party to organize the restive working class.



Premier Adolfo Suarez

News Analysis

Arab Military Step-Up Is Feared in Response to Israeli Settlements

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT).—U.S. and allied military analysts are concerned about Arab reaction to an expansion by Israel of settlements in occupied Arab territories, warning that this might result in an acceleration of military preparations and increased unity of Arab commands. Israeli military sources answer

that consolidation of Israel's position on the West Bank of the Jordan is necessary in view of the gradual evolution of an Arab "eastern front" with a potential of 15 divisions.

Reports from Arab capitals say that recent comments by Arafat, Israeli minister of agriculture, have sharpened fears about Israel's future policies. Mr. Sharon recently said that Israel planned to settle 2 million Jews in a "security belt" in the next 20 years.

Plenty of Weapons

"The Arabs won't take this sort of thing much longer," a British expert on the Middle East commented. "They'll certainly press President Carter to force the Israelis to stop. If he does and they don't, well, these aren't the

Arabs of 1967; they've got plenty of weapons, economic as well as military."

Analysts agree that the overall military and political situation in the Middle East has deteriorated since Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government took power.

One symptom of this deterioration is increased military cooperation among the Arab states facing Israel's eastern frontier—Syria, Jordan and Iraq. Another is the military and political support being given to these countries by Saudi Arabia, the richest of the Arab countries.

Gen. George Keegan Jr., former chief of Air Force intelligence, said after interviews with Israeli military and political leaders that, on the "evidence" shown to him,

he was satisfied "beyond reasonable doubt" that "under Saudi leadership a large eastern-front capability to attack Israel across the narrow waist is slowly being evolved."

The general reported that the Saudis were financing the installation of a communications system for a joint Syrian and Jordanian command, with the possible addition of Iraq. Israeli sources report a constant exchange of Jordanian and Syrian officers between combat units, down to battalion level, and between the two general staffs.

Iraq Buildup

Until this year, Iraq has been considered a minor element in the Middle East military equation by Western analysts, although Israeli intelligence

sources have consistently emphasized the country's military potential. Now the Israeli report that Iraq has built a number of large arms depots close to Jordan's eastern frontier.

The Israeli report that tanks, guns and ammunition are being stockpiled in these depots, probably in expectation of Iraqi participation with Syria and Jordan in an attack on Israel from the east.

The possible sale by the United States to Saudi Arabia of 80 F-15 fighter planes and the construction by the Saudis of three large air bases in the northwest of their country near the Gulf of Aden are of particular concern, Israeli sources said.

The U.S. position is that the sale of the aircraft will strengthen Saudi Arabia's defenses against attack by radical Arab governments and contribute to greater military balance in the Middle East.

Israelis See Risk

The Israelis, however, contend that the sale of the planes and the construction of the bases increase the overall threat to their country's security.

Pentagon sources who support the sale of the F-15 to Saudi Arabia, emphasize that it will take a considerable period to train pilots to use the aircraft and to establish the necessary command and communications system. Aircraft industry sources noted that the sale, if concluded, would increase overall production of the fighter and lower the unit cost of the F-15 for the U.S. Air Force.

Israeli and U.S. critics of the proposed deal also argue that, in view of Saudi inexperience with sophisticated weapons, the aircraft might be lent to other more experienced Arab air forces in the event of war.

The developments of the last three months in the Middle East

have led military analysts in Washington and abroad to re-examine the established view that Israel's military strength is such that no combination of Arab states would risk a war.

The feeling now is that Israeli expansion in the West Bank and elsewhere, if it is not halted by U.S. and other Western pressure, will provoke the Arabs to military action.

"The Arabs might do slightly better than they did in 1973," said an analyst familiar with the area. "But they would count on political intervention by the United States and the Soviet Union to end the war and to enforce a settlement favorable to the Arabs. That was one result of the 1973 war."

Waldheim, Brezhnev Hold Moscow Talks

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev today held two hours of talks in the Kremlin on disarmament issues, the Middle East and other world problems.

A spokesman said that Mr. Waldheim felt that the discussions, which also covered Africa and Cyprus, had been "very useful." Today was the last day of Mr. Waldheim's eight-day tour of the Soviet Union and Mongolia.



SOCIAL CLIMBER—King Juan Carlos of Spain pauses during climb on the Temple of the Jaguar G. at the Mayan ruins in Tikal, Guatemala. The King and Queen Sofia are on a tour of Latin America.

Dayan Peace Plan Is Said to Be 'Functional'

(Continued from Page 1)

Dayan said that he had not heard of any line of partition of the West Bank that would be acceptable to either the Arabs or the Jews.

"I really see the solution as living one next to the other with each party maintaining their own way of life," Mr. Dayan said at the time. He cited as an example the current situation in Jerusalem, where both Arabs and Jews live in close quarters though scarcely in intimacy.

"My formula is not a wonderful solution but all the others are by far worse," he said.

In a speech in Tel Aviv Saturday,

day, Mr. Dayan said the overall Palestinian problem could best be resolved by settling the Arab refugees in their country of exile. He said that Jordan was willing

U.S. Insists On PLO Role

(Continued from Page 1)

UN General Assembly debate on the Middle East conflict, Palestinian officials said here today. The Palestine Central Council's meeting is also expected to condemn the latest Israeli initiatives and to review decisions reached at the recent Cairo conference of Arab foreign ministers, the officials said.

South Lebanon Fighting

SIDON, Lebanon, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Eight persons were wounded today in a south Lebanon artillery duel between Lebanese rightists and their leftist-Palestinian foes in the region's eastern sector, near the Israeli border, travelers reported.

The leftist-held market town of Nabatieh and its suburbs were shelled by rightists in Kieia and Marjayoun, they said. Rightists in the region also reportedly exchanged artillery fire with their antagonists in Kham and Ebel es-Saghl.

Meanwhile, Israeli planes flew over the southern region, breaking the sound barrier above this port city.

to integrate the 500,000 Palestinians who live there and that Kuwait should do the same for the 120,000 Palestinians camped there.

Israel, Mr. Dayan said, stands ready to integrate the 300,000 stateless refugees of the Gaza Strip who have no nationality, and would offer them a choice of Israeli or Jordanian citizenship. If such an integration plan were accepted, Mr. Dayan said, Israel would be able to negotiate with the 700,000 Palestinians on the West Bank, most of whom are not refugees.

Mengistu Vows To Crush Somalis

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 12 (UPI)

—Ethiopian leader Mengistu Bekeleselassie vowed at a rally today that Ethiopia will "fight and crush" the Somali forces which have invaded the nation's southern provinces.

Addressing tens of thousands of supporters on the third anniversary of the revolution which brought the Marxist government to power, Gen. Mengistu conceded that his forces had suffered "temporary setbacks" at the beginning of the fighting, which is now in its fourth month.

"We never violated anyone else's national rights and territory, nor will we ever do so," he declared, "but being confronted with arrogant and aggressive expansionists, we will fight and crush them," he said.

Mexican Import Throws Scare Into U.K. Town

BASTILDON, England, Sept. 12 (AP).

"If you can't catch it—beat it to death," were the instructions given to police men who, armed with three-foot clubs, were searching today for what could be a killer spider.

The spider, believed to be a Mexican red knee, a venomous seven-inch bird-eater, was first spotted four days ago in this small Essex town by a schoolteacher, Michael Lebeau, who knocked it off his window ledge into a garden. The spider, which can jump three feet, is believed to have crawled from a container truck bringing produce from abroad.

Heavy Security Is Ordered For Bhutto at Hearing Today

LAHORE, Pakistan, Sept. 12 (Reuters).

—Pakistan's military rulers have ordered tight security for tomorrow's first court appearance by former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, deposed in a coup on July 5 and arrested 10 days ago.

Mr. Bhutto, 49, who held power for 5 1/2 years, will be brought from jail for testimony in two cases of contempt of court and in a private criminal complaint alleging that he conspired in the illegal jailing of opponents.

The court appearance is likely to herald months of legal battles involving Mr. Bhutto. He is being held in jail in connection with another case, resulting from allegations that he conspired in a 1974 ambush plot in which a man was killed.

The prosecutor said at a High Court hearing today that a senior lieutenant of Mr. Bhutto had turned state's evidence and would testify in that case on Mr. Bhutto's involvement.

Arrested in Karachi Mr. Bhutto was arrested in Karachi on Sept. 3 and was flown to Lahore for interrogation about the ambush of an opposition politician, Ahmed Raza Kasuri, in October, 1974. Mr. Kasuri's

father, who was traveling in the same car, was shot to death.

Special Public Prosecutor Mahmood Anwar said in court today that the former head of the paramilitary federal security force, Masood Mahmood, has alleged that Mr. Bhutto ordered the slaying. The former police chief would appear as a prosecution witness, he said.

Tomorrow's court appearance by Mr. Bhutto will be to answer summonses concerning the illegal detention of two former Punjab provincial government ministers, who had obtained general court bail in anticipation of being arrested.

They have alleged in court that they were seized as they were organizing a by-election campaign for an opposition candidate in 1975 and were kept for 21 months in a remote mountain camp in Pakistan-held Kashmir.

Mr. Bhutto's lawyer said at the hearing—which was adjourned until tomorrow—that the army rulers feared Mr. Bhutto's popularity and were detaining him to prevent him from campaigning. His Pakistan People's party has made plans to fight the elections without him, deputizing Mr. Nusrat Bhutto to stand in for her husband at campaign rallies.



WAVING THE FLAG—Portuguese Communists give clenched-fist salutes during a weekend festival at which party leader Alvaro Cunhal assailed the austerity program of Mario Soares, leader of the ruling Socialist party.

Dutch Police Alerted For Moluccan Attack

AMERSFOORT, the Netherlands, Sept. 13 (UPI).

—Police searched three passenger trains here today after hearing rumors of a hijack plot by South Moluccan extremists, a police spokesman said.

Ten "Indonesian-looking types" were picked up because a dagger was found in the luggage of one of them, the spokesman said.

Police searched South Moluccan homes in the towns of Assen and Bovensmilde on Saturday, uncovering a cache of weapons and other possible evidence of a plot to stage another hostage-taking attack, the aide said. All but four of the 38 arrested Saturday were released after questioning, but 16 will be charged with illegal arms possession.

As Heroes Unmasking 'Brutality'

Playwright Genet Defends Urban Terrorists

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Most of the European intellectual left has, in recent years, condemned urban terrorism of the sort that has erupted in West Germany as counterproductive and detrimental to Marxist parties that are attempting to gain power legally through elections.

A notable exception has been the novelist and playwright Jean Genet, who has defended political violence in Western parliamentary systems as a "heroic" effort by revolutionaries to unmask the "brutality" that the Genet feels lies behind the bland democratic facade of European governments.

Only a few days before leftist terrorists kidnapped Hannu Martin, Schleyer, the president of the West German Employers' Association, the writer reiterated his views in a front-page article of secrecy to prevent knowledge that is in the public interest.

"Making Us Understand"

According to Mr. Genet, society owes a debt to the West German terrorists "for making us understand, not only by their words, but by their acts, outside prison and within prison, that only violence can put an end to the brutality" that the playwright sees all around him.

He asserted that the West German terrorists are loyal to the spirit of the Russian revolution and that they "insist on proving that, from Lenin to the present, Soviet policy has never swerved from support of the peoples of the Third World."

He ended his essay by arguing that attempts to stamp out the terrorists will only boomerang by giving West Germany a "terrifying, monstrous image" that the urban guerrillas sought to expose in the first place. Although Mr. Genet's views have few adherents, his essay, prominently displayed in Le Monde, is one of a spate of articles that have appeared in the French and other West European media in recent weeks.

Boeing Denies Paying Gandhi Son \$990,000

SEATTLE, Sept. 12 (AP).

—A Boeing Co. spokesman has denied a report that the aircraft firm paid an illegal \$990,000 commission to the elder son of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

An English-language newspaper in New Delhi, the Indian Express, said Saturday that Indian investigators had learned of such a commission to Rajiv Gandhi, a pilot for Indian airlines, in connection with the sale of three Boeing 737 jetliners. The newspaper report "is untrue," said Pete Bush, public relations director for Boeing.

Bonn Takes Stiffer Line

(Continued from Page 1)

allied conservative parties have long been pressing for stern measures to fight the current wave of terrorism and are known to advocate intransigence in the Schleyer kidnapping case.

Many backers of Chancellor Schmidt's Social Democratic party and of the Free Democrats, the junior partner in West Germany's government coalition, also have made it clear in messages to their representatives that they expect firmness in dealing with the kidnappers.

Leading newspapers, too, have warned against giving in to the terrorists. "Were the government to yield," the conservative daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said in a front-page editorial today, "the beginning of the end would probably have been reached; terrorism would then become an almost riskless enterprise, and the terrorists would enjoy a kind of immunity."

Striking Bakers Try to Cut U.K. Flour Supplies

LONDON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).

—Pickets from Britain's 57,000-member bakers' union today tried to persuade dockers not to unload foreign flour as a national bread strike went into its third day.

Housewives formed long lines today outside small independent bakeries, and there were some of panic buying at outlets of the nation's 4,000-odd independent bakers.

The head of the nonstriking National Association of Master Bakers, Morris Zimmerman, said: "We keep only a week's supply of flour and it will be gone by Wednesday. It's vital we get flour through the seaports to the mills."

The striking bakers are demanding time off with pay on public holidays.

Cholera Spreads To 5th Mideast Nation, S. Arabia

BEIRUT, Sept. 12 (UPI).

—Two suspected cholera deaths in Lebanon were reported today as the disease spread to a fifth Middle East nation—Saudi Arabia. The epidemic has claimed 68 known victims so far and stricken over 2,000.

Four persons were taken to the hospital at the south Lebanese port city of Tyre yesterday with apparent cholera symptoms and two of them later died. Authorities have not officially attributed the death to cholera, however, pending tests.

Saudi Arabia reported the presence of cholera, with "several isolated cases," in an area north of Mecca, which will soon be crowded during the pilgrimages season.

In Syria, hardest hit by the epidemic, authorities have announced 28 additional cases in the past two days, bringing the known total of victims in the country to 2,105.

German Recovers

RENTLINGEN, West Germany, Sept. 12 (Reuters).

—A West German truck driver who suffered from cholera after driving back from Iraq late last month has recovered, the state Social Ministry said here today. It said the 39-year-old man would remain in a hospital for another few days.

Torture, Disappearances Have Decreased

Chile's Rights Moves Fail to Stop Criticism

By Karen DeYoung

SANTIAGO, Sept. 12 (WP).

On the fourth anniversary of the violent coup that brought it to power, Chile's military government finds itself in the uncomfortable position of the man who is asked when he stopped beating his wife.

While the number of alleged disappearances and incidents of torture of Chilean political dissidents has decreased dramatically, the ruling junta has received little credit. It remains censured by a disbelieving world, which wants the generals to concede that the crimes were committed and to guarantee that they will not happen again.

According to church circles, only eight Chileans have disappeared this year at the direction of the junta, a considerable decline from more than 100 last year. But conservative estimates put the total number of persons who have disappeared since the 1973 coup at 741.

Detainment Charged

Human rights organizations have charged, based on sworn testimony and strong circumstantial evidence, that the majority of those persons were secretly detained by government security forces and never heard from again. The organizations charge that the detainees either are dead or are being held in secret government prisons.

The government repeatedly has denied detaining any of the missing persons. It has said it has no information on their whereabouts, and that it has no secret prisons.

While the unexplained disappearances remain a problem in any liberalization attempts by the junta, the government has made what it feels are significant efforts during the past year. It has released all of its admittedly held political detainees, established a timetable for return to democracy during the next decade and announced the dissolution of DINA, the feared state security police.

Those efforts have been seen by the junta's critics as being too little, too late and failing to address the main problem—the supreme power of the President, Gen. Augusto Pinochet, to implement or take away liberalizing steps at will.

"We're trying to better our image," a high-level military official said last week, "and no one is helping us."

Almost since the day it toppled the government of Salvador Allende and suspended most political and legal rights of Chileans, the rightist junta has been charged with repression of leftists, torture and other human rights violations.

What began as an outcry by liberal political, labor and exile groups in Latin America and Europe has become nearly universal condemnation.

Sanctions by U.S.

Early U.S. support for the anti-Communist regime it helped to install was replaced last year by congressional sanctions against the junta. Those sanctions have become institutionalized, under the Carter administration.

They include suspension of U.S. military assistance and limits on economic aid. International measures range from refusal of European dockworkers to unload Chilean ships to continued criticism in international forums.

Perhaps the most widely publicized junta liberalization was the announcement last month that DINA, the special security police with sweeping arrest powers, responsible only to Gen. Pinochet, was being dismantled.

DINA is to be replaced by a new National Center of Information (CNI) in charge of gathering information on security threats for the government.

The main differences cited between CNI and DINA are that CNI does not have arrest powers and must, except in special

situations, turn all cases over to police officials.

While outside critics have denounced the new organization as essentially the same as the old, Chileans have adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

Although CNI, ostensibly, was formed a month ago, reports do speak to its staff being government response that it is not yet organized. Sources say that a new CNI director has been appointed, but they note that the DINA head, Gen. Manuel Contreras, still sits at his same DINA desk, as do other DINA staff members.

But there have been no disappearances charged to DINA since the announced change. The junta's release of more than 300 admittedly held, uncharged political prisoners and shutdown of official political detention centers last year also has brought mixed reviews. Much to the junta's dismay, many of those former prisoners opted for exile

and headed for the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, where they told of torture and murder by DINA.

More Criticism

The commission's report released in March, bringing criticism just as the junta was expecting some praise. The stories were repeated in a report on Chile by the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States in June.

In its official response to OAS report, the junta describes its situation as "damned" and as "damned if we don't release the prisoners, the government asked, if 'internal agencies either fail to take actions into consideration befitting them'."

The state of siege that put those detainees in the place was renewed by Gen. Pinochet Sunday for another month.

Senate Told Carter Briefed On Lance Before Nomination

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement obliged the bank to discontinue allowing overdrafts to Mr. Lance, his wife and directors of the bank who were members of his wife's family. Mr. Lance was chairman of the board of the Calhoun bank.

The agreement was entered into in December, 1975, and was lifted two days before Mr. Carter announced his intention to nominate Mr. Lance.

In an internal Revenue Service investigative report dated Friday, John M. Moore, Jr., an Atlanta lawyer who was a member of the Calhoun bank's board,

Ties of CIA To Newsmen

(Continued from Page 1)

said yesterday that the newspaper "has absolutely no information to add" to the statement made last year by Mr. Sulzberger, who is now traveling in China.

CIA's Policy

The CIA has repeatedly declined to make public the names of the journalists with whom it traded information or whom it used as its agents in the field, citing the view that they were "intelligence sources" whose identities had to be protected by law.

Last year, The Times filed with the agency a request, under the Freedom of Information Act, for the names of key CIA employees who had worked for the agency in any capacity during their careers with The Times, but that request was rejected.

Among the news-gathering organizations cited as having engaged in similar "arrangements" with the agency were The Washington Post, the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Copley News Service, ABC, NBC, the Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters, the Hearst chain of newspapers, Time, Inc., and Newsweek magazine.

C. I. Sulzberger, the columnist, is vacationing in Europe and could not be reached for comment on the Rolling Stone's allegations about his relationship with the intelligence agency. Joseph Alsop, reached at his home in Washington, said that he would not comment on the article except to say that portions of Mr. Bernstein's account were "inaccurate."

Schmidt to Visit Egypt

CAIRO, Sept. 12 (UPI).

—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit Egypt Dec. 27-28 at the invitation of President Anwar Sadat, the government announced today.

Mr. Lance attended a Commission today at the House. He left by a side exit and avoided reporters.

Members of the Cabinet had more questions about what was discussed. But one member there was no substantial discussion of Mr. Lance and his fiscal affairs.

The Cabinet officer, Pat H. secretary of housing and development, said she did think it would be Mr. Lance's last Cabinet meeting. "He's a very strong man," she said, "very strong-minded."

Call for Resignation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT).

—Midge Costanza, assistant to the President for public relations, said yesterday Mr. Lance to resign.

In a television interview, Rochester, N.Y., Mr. Costanza said that the controversy surrounding Mr. Lance's financial affairs has "pre-occupied" Mr. Lance and President Carter, and that "Bert Lance should leave the President of this den."

Miss Costanza thus became first White House staff member to publicly call for Mr. Lance's resignation.

Seoul Is Urged To Probe Payoff

SEOUL, Sept. 12 (AP).

—Opposition New Democratic Party today demanded a special preliminary investigation of Park Chung Hee and his alleged financial dealings in Washington. The party charged that scandal has damaged relations between the United States and South Korea.

The New Democrats' executive council said after a meeting President Park Chung Hee's cabinet has created the impression that it supports Park.

The government last week fused a U.S. request to re-toughen Park to Washington face an indictment. The government said that it had no extradition treaty with the U.S. and that it was not honorary to hand over a South Korean to a foreign government to face trial.

Nigerian Plans U.S. Trip

LAGOS, Sept. 12 (UPI).

—Oluksun Obasanjo, Nigerian minister of foreign affairs, said today that he would visit Washington next month and will be the first Nigerian leader to do so, the government said today.

Burden to U.S. Fuel Consumers

Go Bill Cost Put at \$610 Million

Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—A long-awaited report from the General Accounting Office says that the cost of the bill to support the administration's estimate of a fuel bill by \$550 million a year—more than the estimate the administration in its report dated Sept. 8.

It also is higher than the agency's previous estimate, presented in an earlier report late in July. The GAO then calculated that the bill, which would require that 95 percent of imported oil be transported in U.S.-flag ships, would raise the cost of oil at least \$240 million a year.

The interim report—a two-page letter from Controller General Elmer Staats and the final report were prepared for Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., who is chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and a strong proponent of cargo preference legislation.

The report undoubtedly will rekindle the controversy over President Carter's support of the cargo preference measure, which leading Republicans have described as a "billion dollar payoff" to the maritime unions.

On Friday, Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., attacked cargo preference legislation on the Senate floor, calling it a "rip-off" of U.S. consumers.

The General Accounting Office estimates that the administration's bill would raise the price of a gallon of oil by adding two-tenths of a cent to transport costs. If the United States imports 8 million barrels of oil a day, the measure would cost U.S. consumers at least \$550 million annually, according to the report.

The study also shows, however, that all imports by 1988 will probably be about 10.5 million barrels a day. "For imports of 10.5 million barrels per day, GAO's mid-range cost figure would be about \$300 million annually," the report states.

What drives the agency's cost estimate up further, however, is its conclusion that the U.S. consumer will have to pay costs—in addition to those generated by the increased oil transportation fees—that would result from the cargo preference bill.

New Yorkers

hold protest

outside

White House

Sunday in

effort to

prevent the

granting of

rights to the

Concorde

at Kennedy

Airport.

Associated Press.



Victims of 'Old Bias, New Economics'

Blacks' Job Problems in U.S. Lamented

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT)—It was supposed to be a revolution. Equal employment laws, court cases ending discriminatory job practices, affirmative action and "outreach" programs, goals and timetables and a broad sweep of other civil-

rights actions since World War II were supposed to lead to job equality and economic justice for the black minority in the United States.

But unemployment figures for August showed joblessness among blacks at 15.5 percent, more than double the rate for whites. President Carter, in a meeting last week with the Congressional Black Caucus, promised to make the black unemployment problem a high domestic priority. Still, black community and civil-rights leaders saw little on the horizon to change the basic position of blacks as the underclass of the job market.

The revolution, it seemed, had sputtered, and the obvious question was, "Why?"

"We are seeing a continuation of the same sort of historical discrimination against blacks by employers that we always have had," said Rudy Oswald, research director of labor's AFL-CIO. "There is nothing very different about black and white workers except race," he said.

Michael Meyers, assistant national director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that economic slowdowns, such as the one the nation has been experiencing, "are always detri-

mental or disastrous to minorities. It's the same old pattern of last hired and first fired."

Within the traditional pattern of job discrimination, however, there are now economic and social dynamics that are swelling black unemployment.

Herrington Bryce, vice-president of the Academy of Contemporary Problems, pointed out the high correlation between the deterioration of older cities and the high unemployment rate among blacks, who are concentrated in those cities.

For one thing, Mr. Bryce noted, industry is moving out of the cities, not just to neighboring suburbs but often to entirely different regions. Also, those cities contain a heavy concentration of older, heavy-manufacturing industries, which have been undergoing a general decline in employment. Blacks are generally over-represented in labor-intensive industries, which are declining in economic significance, he said.

Finally, a lot of low-wage industries, which traditionally have employed blacks, as well as women, because they could not attract white male workers, have been moving their operations overseas, where labor costs are even cheaper.

He became a drunk at an early age. Not good enough to make the school athletic teams and a poor scholar, he wanted some special recognition. "I became somebody," he said. "I was the school drunk." Later, he moved into narcotics addiction.

Eventually, he was helped by Alcoholics Anonymous. He went to work on the Fayetteville Observer, covering crime news, and, in his spare time, began working with young addicts on the streets of Fayetteville.

That is where he can be found at night and on his days off, stopping in the topless bars and cheap restaurants in Hay Street, where the soldiers come to play. Most of the store owners have abandoned Ray Street for the new shopping centers on the outskirts of town. Hookers stroll the streets. On a Friday night, Mr. Reese stopped to talk to one of them, a blonde he has been trying to help to stop using heroin.

She showed him pictures of her babies, 6 and 18 months old. She complained about the police routhing prostitutes and how times were getting tough.

When she left, Mr. Reese looked worried about her. She did not look healthy. Her teeth were getting bad. He said he figured she still had the heroin habit.

He clearly felt better about a young man who stopped at his dinner table at a restaurant a few minutes later.

The young man was an Army brat, the son of a demobilized soldier father who has left his family. Mr. Reese helped him kick heroin and guided him to the county's methadone program. Now the county was going to cut down the program and the boy did not know what he was going to do.

Mr. Reese did not say much. He mostly listened, without passing judgment. What he offered was friendship and support and the knowledge that he would always be there if the boy needed help.

That is the attitude he brings to the rap sessions he holds at Fort Bragg.

At the end of his talk to a unit of paratroopers, he put his trust on the line by asking the ticklish question of what a soldier should do if friends were addicted. "Turn them in to me," Mr. Reese said. "Trust me."

"You have to think about reaching out," he declared, "and saying, 'Hi, I love you.'"

"If you bring him to me, I'll help him. I'll try," Mr. Reese said. "You hand him over to me, on post or off post. I might be able to help him."

© Los Angeles Times.

Azores Leader Is Bomb Target

ANGRA DO HEROISMO, Azores, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—A powerful bomb yesterday severely damaged the new official residence of the Portuguese minister in the Azores, Gen. Galvao de Figueiredo, police said.

The blast shattered windows in nearby houses.

Separatist groups in the past have claimed responsibility for bombings in the Azores. The Azores already have regional autonomy.

Chicago Bus Protest Injures 4; 11 Arrested

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP).—Eleven persons were arrested and four others were hospitalized, three in serious condition, in a demonstration last night by whites opposed to a voluntary school-busing plan.

All of the injured were white. Ten whites were arrested on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to failure to obey police orders to disperse. The 11th person seized was the black driver of one of two cars that injured the four while trying to pass through demonstrators on the Southwest Side.

Argentine Activist Held

Buenos Aires, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Teachers union leader Alfredo Bravo, a prominent human rights activist, was seized last week by a group of civilians claiming to be members of the Argentine police and taken away, union sources said. Security forces have not been able to confirm whether he was arrested, the sources said.

Swine Fever in Portugal

Lisbon, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Portugal's Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has announced that 35,000 pigs have been slaughtered during an outbreak of swine fever.

Interviewed in Calif. Prison

Haldeman Says He Never Got Nixon Order to Destroy Tapes

By Lou Cannon

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12 (WP).—H.R. Haldeman apparently is sticking to his story that Richard Nixon never told him to destroy the White House tapes that led to Mr. Nixon's downfall.

Haldeman, the onetime White House chief of staff, is imprisoned in the federal correctional institution at Lompoc, 80 miles northeast of Santa Barbara, Calif.

He has refused all requests for interviews, apparently because he doesn't want anything he says to take the edge off sales publicity on a book that The New York Times will publish next year.

But Haldeman did grant a two-hour visit recently to an old acquaintance, Joe Scott, who publishes a well-informed California newsletter called The Political Animal.

In keeping with the ground rules of this visit, Mr. Scott did not quote Haldeman directly. But he did not comment that Haldeman made to him in an interview last year.

"Maybe We Should..." Mr. Scott said that Haldeman told him that Nixon came to him in April, 1973, and said, in part: "Maybe we should destroy all the tapes, excluding all those covering national security matters."

Haldeman said he argued against this, contending that the tapes would give Nixon accurate knowledge of what he actually said "and a stronger basis to combat with accusations."

"The President did not instruct me to destroy any tape, or to remove the taping system," Mr. Scott quoted Haldeman as saying in the 1976 interview. "And I did not do so."

Mr. Nixon said in his final television program with David Frost that he recalled telling Haldeman to destroy the tapes. Mr. Nixon indicated that he believed he would have finished his term in office if this had been done.

"The Political Animal says that Haldeman now works seven days a week as a laboratory technician at the prison camp's sewage-disposal plant. His shift is from 2:30 p.m. until 9:30 p.m., with a half-hour off for dinner.

Scott says the job gives Haldeman "considerable privacy, since he is alone and is usually able to complete his assigned tasks in simple time for reading and writing."

At 50, Haldeman is older than most of the 420 inmates at Lompoc, which, during World War II was an Army base known as Camp Cook.

Mr. Scott gave this picture of Haldeman in prison:

"Haldeman, who now sports a broad Pancho Villa-style mustache, looked somewhat thinner than before his incarceration. He keeps in shape by walking about a mile and a half to and from work each day, running 2 miles daily around the track of a run-down athletic field and playing an occasional game of tennis in the morning at a rather uninviting court behind the prison dormitory where he is assigned to a bunk in a section with 32 other inmates."

Sharp Boost Noted in U.S. Murder Rate

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP).—Murder has passed accidents and any single disease as the leading cause of death among young nonwhite men in the nation's metropolitan areas, according to a report published this week in the New England Journal of Medicine.

"The national increase [between 1960-1970] in homicide mortality in this population group was 80 percent," said the report.

It added: "Nationally... [homicide] rates have increased dramatically for both sexes and among whites and nonwhites, with the greatest absolute increase occurring in nonwhite men."

The report was based on a study of homicide in Cleveland and 56 of its suburban communities from 1958 to 1974. But the researchers, most of them doctors at Case Western Reserve University, said the Cleveland figures reflect national trends.

Reflects National Trends "The homicide trends reported in this study shock us," the researchers said. "What has happened in Cleveland reflects, in a magnified way, national trends during the same period."

In Cleveland about 98 percent of nonwhites are black. Between 1968 and 1969, 23 of every 10,000 black Cleveland men between the ages of 25 and 34 died as the result of "intentional violence," the report said. That figure rose to 344 of every 10,000 between 1969 and 1974, according to the report.

An estimated 13 percent of all homicides in Cleveland between 1968 and 1974 could be called legally justified, according to the report. Most of the justifiable homicides were by police against blacks, the report said.

White Murders Up However, the report noted that white Cleveland men have also begun to get killed with increased regularity. "The greatest relative increase [in Cleveland homicides during the complete study period] occurred in white city men—455 percent. Their rate now surpasses that of nonwhite women, altering the traditional ranking of race-sex homicide mortality found in Cleveland and other urban communities," the report said.

The report attributed the upsurge in homicides, which it said has abated somewhat in recent years, to the ready availability of handguns.

"Guns are so numerous in the United States that at least half of all American homes harbor at least one firearm," the report said. "A handgun in the home is more likely to be used in a domestic homicide or to cause serious injury, intentional or accidental, than to deter a robber or burglar," it said.

W.M. Magruder Dies, Headed U.S. SST Program

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., Sept. 12 (AP)—William Marshall Magruder, 64, who directed the ill-fated supersonic transport program in the Nixon administration, died here Saturday of an apparent heart attack.

Mr. Magruder, who directed the government's role in the SST development program in 1970 and 1971, was stricken while playing golf.

Mr. Magruder left the Nixon administration in the spring of 1973 to become executive vice-president of Piedmont Aircraft, Inc., of Winston-Salem, and held that position at the time of his death.

After serving as a pilot in World War II, Mr. Magruder went on to become the chief engineering pilot for the McDonnell Douglas Corp. He later joined the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., where he was responsible for the firm's SST program.

Mrs. Casimir-Poniatowski PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Anne Gabrielle Casimir-Poniatowski, born princess of Caraman-Chimay and mother of former Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, died today at her Paris home, the family said.

Mrs. Casimir-Poniatowski was the granddaughter of former Belgian Foreign Minister Prince Joseph Caraman-Chimay. Her father was Prince Pierre de Caraman-Chimay, former Belgian ambassador to France.

Carter Briefs Bishops On His Rights Drive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—President Carter today briefed leaders of the nation's Roman Catholics on how his human-rights crusade will affect U.S. foreign policy.

The White House session had been requested by the Most Rev. Joseph Bernardin, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and the Most Rev. Thomas Kelly, general secretary of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

"The human-rights question comes up everywhere you go," the President told his visitors, who broadly support his crusade.

A Drops, as Too Costly, Jet, Spacecraft Meeting

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP).—Proposed rendezvous of a space shuttle and a space station, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has now concluded that it would take too much time and money to make a rendezvous in space.

The big expense in a rendezvous mission is development of an engine that can speed up a spacecraft or slow it down for weeks or even months at a time to match the changing speed of the comet.

The space agency has under development an engine named the "ion-drive," which has never been used to propel a spacecraft through space.

An ion engine involves the electrostatic (or ionization) of microscopic gas particles that can be blown out of an exhaust like combustion products of a chemical fuel but can be turned for months without significant fuel loss.

The estimated cost of an ion engine for a Halley's rendezvous is \$200 million to \$350 million, almost half the cost of the entire mission. The estimated cost of the spacecraft that would be used in a rendezvous is \$300 million.

The purpose of a rendezvous is the prolonged measurements and observations that can be taken of a comet, which is known to undergo drastic changes as it approaches the sun, swings around it and then flies away from it.

Rules Out on Panama This Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Majority Leader Robert Byrd said any hopes this week for administration action on the Panama Canal treaty this year.

Byrd, who thinks Mr. going up the Panama Canal before January or February in a dream world, said Virginia Democrat in Byrd, whose support for the administration is crucial for Senate approval said: "I personally, going to be hurried in my decision, pro or con, matter of this moment."

Knows one of the negotiators, left open the key Friday that the administration might be hoping to get before Congress.

ave not made a definite on whether or not to be effort before the end year, because we don't then the votes will be Mr. Knowles said.

Byrd has been saying that, during an autumn Congress that he hopes to see by mid-October, the will be occupied with several key bills that President Carter's energy. The House already had the energy bill.

Reshuffles in Sudan

Khartoum, the Sudan, Sept. 12.—Sudanese President Numeiri this week reshuffled in which moved the premier and minister and assumed titles.

Mr. Khalid, the foreign minister for the last five years, was replaced by the premier, Rashid el-Nezari. No reason was given for the move.

Disappoints NATO

SEKES, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The Atlantic Treaty Organization will officially express disappointment to the British government over London's cut defense spending and alliance diplomats said.

Deaths Notices

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News Analysis: Graham, Hungarians and Détente

By Michael Getler

DEBRECEN, Hungary (WP).—The Rev. Billy Graham's travels throughout Hungary last week, when he preached for the first time in a country of the Soviet bloc, marked something of a conversion for both himself and his hosts.

"Times are changing," according to Mr. Graham, who had spent many years warning about the evils of atheistic Communism. Now the 58-year-old evangelist says he wants to spend the rest of his years "building bridges" between people, including those in the Socialist countries, to preach to as many persons as he can.

His trip, at the government-approved invitation of the Hungarian Council of Free Churches, was viewed as a signal that Hungary wants better relations with the United States—or as a sign that détente still lives and the East wants to brush up its

image before 35 nations meet in Belgrade next month to review compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Agreement.

The political overtones of the whole affair seemed to dominate the trip and Mr. Graham himself may have inadvertently contributed to that. Or perhaps he was well aware that the assessment of his performance here would be a big factor in whether he gets a Moscow invitation that he wants.

A week ago Sunday, in Budapest, Mr. Graham gave the most important sermon of his tour, to about 3,000 persons packed into the Central Baptist Church for a meeting attended by all the leading clergymen of Hungary and by the top Soviet Baptist leader.

Mr. Graham talked at length about how his attitudes had changed toward preaching in the Communist East and how he had come to learn how Hungarian

Christians help solve the problems of their society. "You have to teach us about Christian responsibility and obedience in society," he said.

The clergymen who had invited him loved it. Mr. Graham's aides suggested that such remarks were a courtesy to those who arranged the extraordinary invitation.

But a young Pentecostal minister in the audience said: "He is a first-rate evangelist and that is what the people—not the politicians—wanted to hear. There was not enough pure Gospel, not enough of the revelations of God through him that people want. There was too much politics. These people aren't used to hearing that in a church. It confuses them. They can read politics in the newspaper."

The young minister added that among some pastors there was also a feeling, perhaps unfair,

that Mr. Graham had somehow compromised his beliefs. "No body expected him to hide the Communist but maybe there was too much about how to get along with the state."

Outside of Budapest, however, such criticism did not seem to apply. Mr. Graham was the preacher of extraordinary skill and eloquence here in Debrecen, in Pecs far to the south and at the Tihany youth camp, in the woods outside the capital, where he drew almost 10,000 listeners.

Mr. Graham's travels through the countryside produced a mixture of Bible Belt preaching, politicking and unabashed corn. He told his audiences he had come to Hungary to see if the Danube River is really blue and if the goulash tastes as good as in the United States.

Mr. Graham skillfully spun throughout his sermons the cause of ecumenism, something that had taken the edge off Hungarian



The Rev. Billy Graham

churches fears about allowing such a powerful speaker into the country.

Mr. Graham's humor served him well. When the leader of a collective farm gave him a leather-covered wine flask, he said he would fill it "with American Baptist wine, which is water."

Western Nations May Withhold Money

Deserts Conference Splits on UN Funding

NAIROBI, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Rich and poor nations split dramatically last week on how to pay for a global plan to halt the worldwide spread of arid lands.

The United Nations Conference on Desertification adopted the 26 recommendations in the plan only after the Sudan won by a floor vote an amendment calling for establishment of a special UN fund to finance it.

Britain said that it would not contribute directly to such a fund but would continue to channel aid through such organizations as the World Bank and the UN Development Program. The U.S. spokesman said that his country "agreed with the sentiments" expressed by Britain.

The goodwill which had prevailed in the previous two weeks of the conference broke down on the final day.

The last-minute dispute sur-

prised most of the 500 delegates from 100 nations because a committee of all the countries already had approved funding through existing channels rather than a special fund or account.

The Sudanese move followed the defeat of a U.S. amendment to set up a temporary UN consultative group to seek funds. Instead, a permanent group will be convened by the UN environment group after the General Assembly considers the plan of action this autumn.

A UN official said that the action by the Sudan, representing the Africa group, was sure to create ill-will among the wealthy nations, most of which in their opening statements had opposed the creation of any new organization or fund at the conference. The plan, aimed at halting the rapid increase in arid, wastelands, proposed neither concrete

sources of funding nor measures insuring that its 26 recommendations would be carried out. "It is a shopping list for a thing under the sun," a Western delegate said.

Recommendations include calls for assessing the extent of desert encroachment, zoning land use, managing resources, encouraging participation and coordinating international action.

Soviet Dissident Bael

LONDON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—More than 2,000 British activists yesterday appealed to the Soviet Union for the immediate release of a labor camp inmate, Sergei Kovalev, a pro-Soviet biophysicist. Mr. Kovalev was sentenced for anti-activity in 1975 to seven years in a labor camp.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Mobil

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MOBIL OIL CORPORATION, Exploration and Producing Division, requires engineers with degrees in petroleum, mechanical, civil, chemical and electrical engineering. A minimum of 5 years' directly related experience in one or more of the following fields of specialization is desirable:

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simulation, developmental economics and reservoir management for fields under pressure maintenance.

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planning, costing and wellsite engineering supervision for exploration or development drilling—onshore or offshore platforms or mobile rigs.

PRODUCTION

well testing and analysis, well completion, workovers and production operations onshore or offshore platforms or mobile rigs.

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design, maintenance and repair of mechanical, rotating and process equipment and systems for the production, initial processing and shipment of oil, gas and LPG.

PROCESS

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design, installation, debugging and operation of a supervisory control and data acquisition system utilized in the production, initial processing and shipment of oil, gas and LPG.

These positions may be in any of our worldwide operations, i.e., Canada, Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria, Norway, the United Kingdom or the United States. The financial rewards are attractive, with the usual benefit plans, as well as expatriate allowances and family status for those accepting overseas assignments. For prompt consideration, send your resume, including your geographic preference and current salary data, in confidence, to: G.A. Mayer, Department 3988, Mobil Oil Corporation, 150 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

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...to direct the operation of contract drilling rigs on land or offshore platforms, and to implement drilling programs, completions, workovers and other related activities.

PRODUCTION

...to direct all operational activities associated with the production, separation, treating and transfer of oil, gas and LPG. Work may also involve supervision of related compression and/or reinjection projects.

MAINTENANCE

...to direct maintenance activities for major oil, gas and LPG installations, including one or more of the following:

- instrumentation and control systems equipment;
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- compressors and auxiliary lubrication and control systems;
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- other mechanical equipment and facilities utilized in production, separation, treating and transfer of hydrocarbons.

These positions may be in any of our worldwide operations, i.e., Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria, Norway, the United Kingdom, or the United States. The financial rewards are attractive, with the usual benefit plans, plus expatriate allowances and family status for those accepting overseas assignments. For prompt consideration, send your resume, including your geographic preference and current salary, in confidence to: G.A. Mayer, Department 4006, Mobil Oil Corporation, 150 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017.

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...requires 5 or more years' experience in operating GE Frame 5 or 3 units, enabling the qualified person to direct all activities associated with operation of these turbines.

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...requires 5 or more years' experience in operating large high pressure centrifugal compressors, enabling the qualified person to direct all activities associated with operation of Dresser Clark injection compressors.

PROCESS

...requires 5 or more years' experience in high pressure gas production, separation, reinjection and transfer equipment and operations, enabling the qualified person to direct all operations associated with production, cooling, pressure control, separation and transfer of gas and condensate.

The financial rewards are attractive, with the usual overseas allowances, family status and benefit plans. For prompt consideration, send your resume, including current salary data, in confidence to: Mr. G.A. Mayer, Department 3972, Mobil Oil Corporation, 150 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017.

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responsable du personnel pour l'europe

100/120 000 F

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En relation étroite avec le siège mondial aux Etats-Unis et les différentes filiales européennes, sous l'autorité du directeur général pour l'Europe, basé en France, il devra gérer les carrières d'environ 200 personnes, hautement qualifiées, leur formation, leur recrutement, et assister la hiérarchie dans tous les problèmes humains. On souhaite un homme jeune, 30 ans et plus, 5 ans d'expérience, anglais pratiquement bilingue, nationalité indifférente - il y a beaucoup d'autres opportunités dans le groupe. Poste urgent à pourvoir.

Adressez v. par courtoisie lettre manuscrite s/réf. 9010/MT à

sema selection

Centre Metra
16/18, rue Barbès 92128 Montrouge

Société Générale de Surveillance S.A.
is looking for its
Petroleum and Petrochemical Division
for a

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING MANAGER

Member of the Geneva headquarters of the worldwide SGS group and reporting directly to the Divisional Vice-President, he will be mainly responsible for:

- * development and introduction of new and improved services in cooperation with affiliates of the SGS group;
 - * sales negotiations with potential clients for petroleum and petrochemical services;
 - * coordination of planning for the division on a worldwide scale;
- The ideal candidate will have the following profile:
- * experience in the petroleum, petrochemical or allied industry or trade;
 - * experience in marketing;
 - * University degree in chemistry or engineering coupled with BA;
 - * age: 28-38;
 - * fluent in English and French.

Candidates interested in this position should send their application to:

Société Générale de Surveillance S.A.,
Personnel Division, Place des Alpes 1, 1201 Geneva.

DIRECTOR OF EUROPEAN MARKETING

An aggressive, fast growing affiliate of a NYSE Fortune 500 Company seeks a Director of European marketing to assume responsibility and control of a large network of Sales Representatives located in all European countries and the Middle East, contacting Mechanical Contractors, Consulting Engineers and large industrial and commercial companies in the sale of heat transfer and water conservation equipment. Successful applicant will have total marketing responsibility including sales, product management, and after sales service. He will be a European with an engineering degree and speak English, plus at least one other language: French, German, Dutch or Italian.

The successful applicant will have a sound marketing background and an ability to operate in a teamwork atmosphere.

Please address complete resume and salary requirements to:
Box D-5,850, Herald Tribune, Paris, France.

All inquiries will be handled in the strictest of confidence.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

COMMERCIAL AND CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER

French, fully qualified in building and hardware products. Seven years experience in distribution. Good command of technical and commercial English. Age 36. Bachelor. Can travel anywhere, anytime. Social interesting position.

Write: Box D-5,851, I.H.T., Paris.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EXECUTIVE

Canadian, 31, fluent English/French, 10 years experience abroad, seeks challenging sales position in Paris area. Valid French work & residence permits.

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25, seeks position in Europe, MARKETING or SALES. Experience: Export Manager and Area Manager for Fortune 500 Companies. Ability in German and French. Current location Athens. Will relocate. Herald, Ext. W. Pindarus 24, Athens, Greece. Tel.: 6711 761.

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Wishing to stay in Europe, seeks challenging position in International Business.

Harvard AMP graduate; MSc degree in Engineering. Fluent: English, French, German, Dutch, Swedish. Excellent European and American contacts. As Chief Executive developed international company dealing in consumer and industrial metal products, formulating policy, marketing, finance, P&L and budget planning, licensing. Highly motivated professional with top operating and management experience.

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FOR INFORMATION AND COSTS OF ADVERTISING IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES SECTION CONTACT THE LOCAL OFFICE IN YOUR COUNTRY:

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Amsterdam: Mr. Alfons Gtzm Tel.: 76 86 66/76 86 67.
Frankfurt: Miss I. Oettinger Tel.: 28 35 73.
Luxembourg: Mr. Guy Van Thuyne Tel.: 23 58 14.
New York: Mr. John Outley Tel.: 732 38 98.
Rome: Mr. Antonio Sambrota Tel.: 679 34 37.

EUROPEAN SALES EXECUTIVE

Daubert Chemical Company, with a 42-year history of success manufacturing of rust preventives and specialty coated paper products is seeking a Sales Executive who is presently working in Europe. The individual selected will work out of our headquarters located in Holland and have total responsibility for European sales.

The ideal candidate will have 7 to 10 years of international sales and marketing experience. Moreover, the candidate will have technical undergraduate degree and proficiency in German.

We are prepared to offer a very generous salary and liberal benefit program.

Send resume in complete confidence to:

Personnel Director

DAUBERT CHEMICAL COMPANY
1200 Jorie Blvd., Oak Brook, IL 60521, U.S.A.

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Major U.S. multinational company manufacturing capital equipment is searching for an experienced professional to supervise the Credit & Collect Departments in 12 European Subsidiaries. The position will report to the Controller for Europe and require extensive travel from London location.

The successful candidate will develop and implement programs for personnel motivation, financial training and distribution development. Fluency in two European languages besides English is required.

Please send your curriculum vitae in confidence

Box 31,975, Herald Tribune,
103 Kingsway, London, WC2.

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This post carries responsibility under the General Secretary for formulating financial policy, general oversight of finance and administration, with assistance of Comptroller and Central Services Manager, and for investment operations. Applicants should have active involvement in Christian Church in addition to technical qualifications and experience.

Applications or enquiries should be sent before 30 September 1977, to: General Secretary, World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Bernex 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

هنا من لاجل

IES IN FRANCE

Deauville Festival Ends With Pure Galactic Fun

mas Quinn Curtiss

LLS, France, Sept. 12
The third American
val of Deauville ended
having during its
use supplied enlighten-
ce on the U.S. cinema

panative in scope than
international festivals,
ished its set purpose
s diversified program,
by its directors, André
d Lionel Chouchan, in-
s two top current com-
cesses in the United
ar Wars" and "Amie
o world premieres, the
-winning documentary,
County USA" of Bar-
pple Andy Warhol's
Dan Petrie's striking
dical study of schizo-
sybil," glimpses of ex-
al work, a porno product
by "Alice in Wonder-
d revivals of the films
inematic celebrities who
he festival: Vincente
Gregory Peck and Syd-
ne

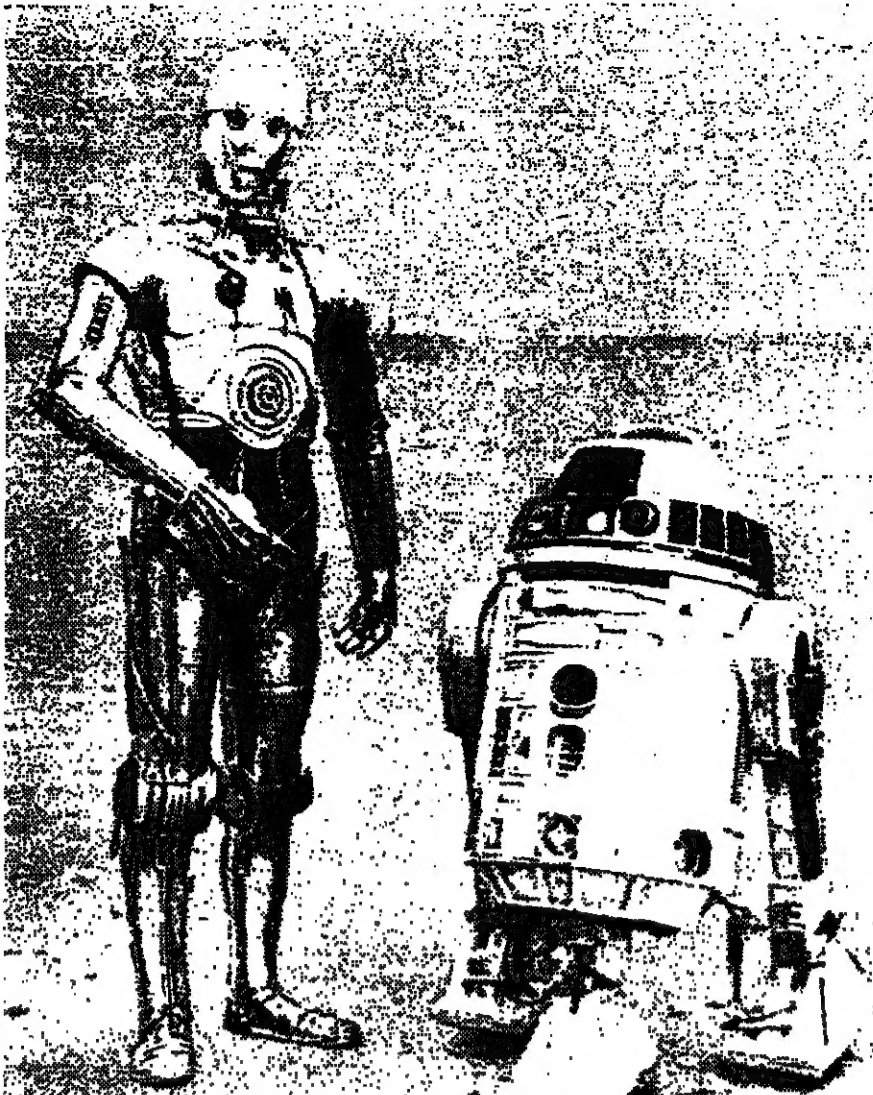
caslon's most anxiously
vent was the first Con-
showing of "Star Wars,"
sording to estimates, is
to become the most
y profitable of all
movies. Pierre Salinger,
ag it Saturday evening,
it 48 times, and its
George Lucas, then ex-
hat he had waited so
se a film of the Flash
rder that he decided to
e himself. Millions of
appears, shared his im-
and are now storming
to see his film. As it is
in Paris in mid-October,
comment would be
e, but to predict that
ristic fairy tale of space
will repeat its native
broad requires no
oy. It is a picture show
ing pace and constant

excitement, of high adventure
and hairbreadth escapes, of titanic
explosions and death-dealing
rays. Its chief appeal may be to
the generation reared on comic
books and television science-fic-
tion, but it is likely to amuse
everyone else as well. It preaches
no H.G. Wells message; it is very
ingeniously designed as pure fun.

Sydney Pollock's recently com-
pleted "Bobby Deerfield" had its
world premiere at Deauville on
Friday evening. Its scenario is
based on the Erich Maria Rem-
arque novel "Heaven Has No
Favorites," but one suspects that
the original has undergone thor-
ough revision as its hero is now
an auto racer from Newark who
would erase all memories of his
plebian past after attaining
fame. His professional commit-
ments bring him to Europe. Visit-
ing a maimed colleague in a
Swiss sanatorium, he meets a
young woman patient. Attracted
to one another, they flee the
cliche together and their passing
flirtation develops into a grand
passion. She, victim of an in-
curable illness, is soon to die, but
their relationship restores her
lover to face the realities he
would avoid.

Pollock has directed with a fine
sensitivity and, in addition to
the psychological delving of his
narrative, his film presents a
stunning travelogue of the Swiss
lake country, Florence and Paris.
There are some static passages
in the progress of the love affair
between the brooding driver and
the chatterbox heroine, but the
treatment of certain incidents—
that of the balloon regatta in
which the girl seeks to lure her
reluctant beau, into her flying
machine—has a poignant poetic
quality. Al Pacino succeeds in ex-
posing the dual nature of the in-
troverted driver in a performance
of subtlety and force. Marthe
Keller has charm and agility as
the doomed lady.
The Watergate cover-up at-

Two
"characters"
from "Star
Wars," which
is coming
to Paris in
mid-October.



tempts are being reflected in
American screen comedy to judge
from two entries. "Nasty Habits,"
far less repugnant than its title,
contains an abacus who conducts
her convent on Nizkorque lines
and Joseph Jacoby's "Shenan-
igans" has to do with three bank
directors who manage to dis-
guise embezzlement before the
inspectors arrive. The latter is
distinguished by a suave impen-
sation by Burgess Meredith as a
resourceful deceiver.
Peter Bogdanovich's "Nickel-
odeon," an effort to make mirth
of the early movie-making days,
is singularly dull and unfunny,
while Rod Steiger's W. C. Fields

in "W. C. Fields and Me"—is
limited to makeup. It is odd
how these screen biographies
insist on avoiding simple facts.
Here we are instructed that Fields
—a Ziegfeld star and a star of
many silent comedies—broke into
the movies in the early talkie
days. Forgotten in this screen-
play are his hilarious roles in
"The Follies" and Earl Carroll's
"Vautlets," his rollicking drunken
British officer in the Marion
Davies epic of the American
Revolution, "Janice Meredith,"
his memorable monkeyshines in
the Broadway hit "Poppy" and
his reputation of them in the
D.W. Griffith version, "Sally of

the Sawdust." Steiger's Fields is
the imitation by a straight,
humorous actor of a comedian of
genius.

On the outskirts of Deauville,
at Tourneville, Claude Lelouch,
the director-author-producer, has
established a rustic branch of his
Parisian headquarters, Club 13.
It is at once an elegant resort
hotel and a cinema center.

It contains 25 individual, three-
story cottages, each of them
dedicated to a film star—Garbo,
Dietrich, Carole Lombard are
among those so honored. There
are tennis courts, a riding stable,
a swimming pool, a theater and
a video projection room.

FASHION

N.Y. Magnet Draws Top Europeans

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPI)—New
York has become a fashion
mecca. Hardly a week goes by
without some European designer
crossing the ocean. Most of
them go for personal appearances
in the various stores that carry
their name. This, eventually, not
only sells them more dresses but
also opens the door of the lucra-
tive licensing system. Others
open boutiques and start whole
new manufacturing operations to
keep up with a highly competitive
market.

The Italians are the most solid-
ly established. Within the last
decade, Gucci has built a U.S.
empire with headquarters in
Palm Beach, Fla. Carla Fendi
is currently touring seven Amer-
ican cities to open new Fendi
boutiques, ending with New York,
where she has a substantial
chunk of Bergdorf Goodman's
main floor. Roberto di Camerino
also has his own shops in New
York and Palm Beach, plus sev-
eral branches in department stores.
There is a whole Valentino week
going on at Bonwit Teller's right
now to mark their recent tie-up.

The French are also commuting
regularly. Kenzo flew over yester-
day for the opening of his Jap
boutique at Bloomingdale's. Un-
garo opened his first American
boutique on Madison Avenue last
Wednesday.

Chanel's ready-to-wear design-
er, Philippe Gubourg, is leaving
soon for the United States, which
is so far the only country out-
side of France to carry the
famous off-the-peg label. Giv-
enchy left last Friday for New
York, "where he goes at least
three or four times a year," his
secretary said. With personal ap-
pearances at Bergdorf's and his
picture appearing quite often in
the newspapers, to back his



André Oliver

espadrilles, T-shirts, sunglasses
et al. Givenchy said recently that
he is better known in New York
than in Paris.

Since his perfume, Chloé, was
bought by a U.S. pharmaceutical
firm, Karl Lagerfeld, who used
to find it hard to cross the
Seine is becoming an American
habitué. His collection is now
touring 20 American cities "but
I'm only going to New York at
the end of the month," he said,
for a personal appearance at
Saks, Fifth Avenue. He has also
picked up a lingerie license with
American Eve Stillman, who has
signed up Britain's Zandra
Rhodes as well.

Why New York? "Because it's
an enormous market," Lagerfeld
said, "with untold potentials."
But New York is also, as Lager-
feld put it, "the capital of capi-
talism." There is no question
that the political situation in

Europe has escalated the rush
of designers toward what many
see as the American dream. Even
Pierre Cardin, a through-and-
through Frenchman, admits that
New York has to be reckoned
with.

"Paris is creative but New York
is a world power," he said. That
is why he has encouraged his
collaborator of 25 years standing,
André Oliver, to open his first
men's store, not in Paris but in
New York.

"New York is where the action
is," said Oliver, who is equally
comfortable on both sides of the
Atlantic.

Large Showrooms

Due to open on Oct. 3, "André
Oliver" is at 34 East 57th Street.
Located in former Jaguar show-
rooms, one could hardly call it a
boutique. It has 3,500 square
feet of main floor over an equally
large basement and an elevator
big enough to accommodate a
bar.

A tall, elegant man who has
been on the best-dressed list for
years, Oliver said he wanted his
own store "because I'm an in-
veterate shopper and I got tired
of walking all over, trying to
match a tie with a suit with a
sweater. Now, everything will be
under the same roof."

Oliver, who says his own taste
runs to classic clothes, will carry
equally classic collections, with
the accent on quality and color.
"I will have sweaters in, say, 25
different colors," he said, "with
three different reds, four differ-
ent blues and so on."

American Danny Zarem, who
started the men's-wear depart-
ment at Bonwit Teller's, where
he was vice-president, is in
charge of the whole Oliver oper-
ation in the United States. Oliver
plans to open branches soon in
Los Angeles, and then, but only
then, in Paris, Zurich and
Geneva.



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this Knap ensemble, available in light
striking colors and designs. And while
you're at Knap, don't miss the incom-
parable collection of shirts, blouses and
skirts in heavy crêpe de Chine.

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outside of France.

New Bronze Door For St. Peter's

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 12
(UPI)—St. Peter's Basilica will
get a new bronze door depicting
the slave trade in America and a
massacre of hostages in Rome by
the Nazis, as symbols of evil.
Vatican Radio has announced.
It said the 12-ton door by sculp-
tor Luciano Minguzzi will be in-
stalled on Pope Paul VI's 80th
birthday, Sept. 26. It will replace
an ancient wooden one.

"You Light Up My Life" was
written, produced and directed
by Joseph Brooks, who also ar-
ranged, composed and conducted
the score. "He has taken a num-
ber of conventional, even cloying
elements and scrambled them
just enough to make things fresh
and interesting, in a horrifying
contemporary way," according to
Janet Maslin. The film "attempts
to tell several stories at once,
perhaps too many of them." It's
about a girl (Didi Conn), the
daughter of a borscht-belt com-
edian (Joe Silver), engaged to a
tennis instructor (Stephan Na-
than), who, during the course
of the film, discovers that she
has a beautiful voice while audi-

unexpected, sometimes question-
able trappings: Quotations from
Gregorian chant, Lutheran cho-
rales, Bach, Mozart, Debussy, not
to mention jazz and taped
musique concrète noises.
The musical texture runs the
gamut from extreme economy to
such a tonal burden that the
singers have to strain noticeably
to make themselves even heard,
if not understood.
This production, designed by
Josef Svoboda (with costumes by
Alfred Meckes) and staged by
Citta Friedrich, has won a richly
deserved annual Hamburg arts
prize; to describe even the
technical intricacy and ingenuity
of Mr. Svoboda's sets would re-
quire an entire article. The pro-
gram lists 29 solo singers. All of
them deserve bravos.
In 1970, confronted with an
inoperable cancer, Bernd Alois
Zimmermann, at the age of 53,
killed himself. "The Soldiers"
leaves one to grieve not only for
Zimmermann but also for what
he might have gone on to give
us.

OPERA IN ITALY...

Rare Donizetti at a Tuscan Proving Ground for Talent

William Weaver

A, Italy (UPI)—Now in
14th year, the Barga
Festival every summer at-
tracts a number of students to
charming Tuscan towns,
d on a hilltop high above
st Barchio Valley. At the
their choirs, the young
perform a few operas to
ce that regularly fill the
del Differenti, restored to

life by Barga's general director
Giffani Hume and her late hus-
band. At the beginning, partici-
pation in the program was largely
foreign, but now many young
Italians come here, and the local
authorities have taken Barga un-
der their wing economically.

Performances are, obviously, not
on a smooth, professional level:
Barga is intended as a proving
ground for untied talent, and

as such, it is valuable. Some
years, inevitably, are better than
others and in all honesty it can-
not be said that 1977 seems a
bumper season. Still, the all-Don-
izetti program which opened last
week was an interesting and en-
joyable evening, not only for the
presence of a couple of attractive
singers, but also because of the
operas performed.

First Staged in 1960

In fact, in the last few years,
the Barga festival has initiated
the happy policy of reviving lit-
tle-known pieces. This time they
have dug up two one-act works
by Donizetti of considerable sig-
nificance. The first was "Il pig-
malione," composed in 1816, when
the 19-year-old Donizetti was a
student in Bologna.
It was first staged only in 1960,
in the composer's native Ber-
gamo, and has not been heard

since. It deserved this new reviv-
al. About a half-hour long, it con-
sists of a series of numbers for
tenor, then a short, curious duet
for the tenor and the soprano
(who is his statue Galatea,
brought briefly to life). The ten-
or's solo scene is fluent and fas-
cinating. It opens with a sweet,
conventional aria followed by a
rousing cabaletta, then other
arias, interspersed with tender
recitatives, always accompanied by
full orchestra. Donizetti's first
opera attempt, the work is sur-
prisingly mature and confident.
The young Finnish tenor Esko
Korvala gave an intelligible ac-
count of the music. The voice is
big, still unwieldy, and his enun-
ciation is erratic, but he showed
promise.

Equally promising was the
pretty coloratura soprano Anna
Baldasseroni, who shone in the

...AND IN HAMBURG

An Unorthodox Season-Opener

By Paul Moor

HAMBURG (UPI)—The Ham-
burg State Opera has had the
unorthodox idea of opening
its 1977-78 season not with the
customary old favorite from the
standard repertoire, but with
"The Soldiers," by Bernd Alois
Zimmermann, a massive con-
temporary work which makes
formidable demands upon even
the most sophisticated and
thoroughly trained auditor.

If this house, as a result, failed
to sell out the two weekend
performances, it nonetheless can
take pride in providing a respec-
tful, deeply interested audi-
ence with a major musical ex-
perience, in a performance and
production of the very highest
calibre.

Zimmermann (1918-1970) based
his opera (1958-1960) on the
play of the same name—in Ger-
many, a classic—by Jakob Mi-
chael Reinhold Lenz (1751-1792).
At the age of about 20, Lenz
dropped his studies in East Prus-
sia and went to distant Stras-
bourg to sample what he fancied
as the colorful, adventurous life
of a soldier.

There he saw how a noble
officer heartlessly ruined a local
tradesman's daughter, with whom
Lenz then fell hopelessly, un-
requitedly in love. Those ex-
periences provided the raw ma-

terial for "The Soldiers," which
he wrote in 1775.

Zimmermann composed his
opera on a commission from the
opera in Cologne, where he had
studied, and in 1957 had suc-
ceeded Frank Martin as profes-
sor of composition at the
Musikhochschule. Istvan Kertesz,
then Generalmusikdirektor, at
the Cologne Opera and a con-
ductor not known as a performer
of contemporary music, dismissed
the new score as "unperformable
within the framework of an
opera house's activity."

The work had to wait five
years for its world premiere, con-
ducted by Hans Zender, who also
stunningly conducts this Ham-
burg production. Other produc-
tions (Kassel, Munich, Düssel-
dorf, Nuremberg) have made
"The Soldiers" a bit of a legend
among contemporary operas.

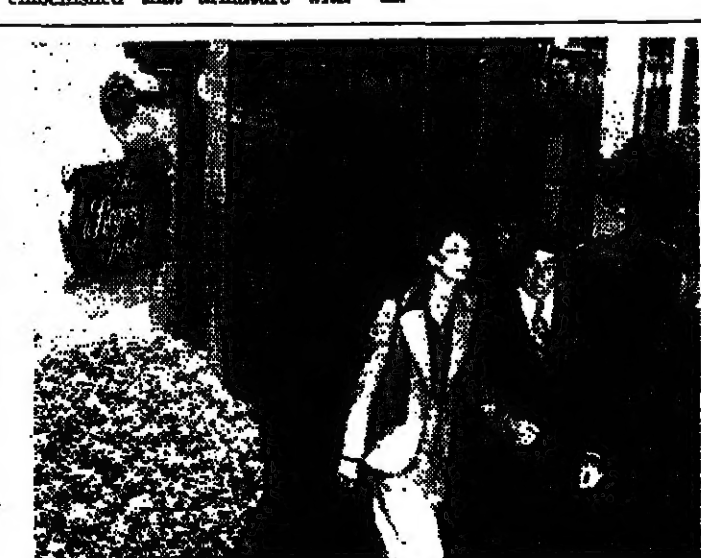
Zimmermann, essentially, used
serialist techniques to structure
the armature of this four-act
work, which plays 2 1/2 hours
with one intermission. But he
embellished that armature with

unexpected, sometimes question-
able trappings: Quotations from
Gregorian chant, Lutheran cho-
rales, Bach, Mozart, Debussy, not
to mention jazz and taped
musique concrète noises.

The musical texture runs the
gamut from extreme economy to
such a tonal burden that the
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Muslim faith,
naturally you'll
stay at the
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Continental.
You'll be more
comfortable
there. And when
your schedule
sends you else-
where, we'll
reserve for you
at any of our
other hotels in
the Middle
East, Europe
(are you going
to Paris,
perhaps?) or
around the
world. We can
make a world
of difference
in your whole
trip, no
matter where
you go.

**INTERCONTINENTAL
HOTELS**

An Argument for U.S. 'Quotas'

The Justice Department has now struggled through the complexities of the Allan Bakke suit for admission to medical school and, like so many thoughtful Americans, it finally choked on the idea of a "quota" for blacks and other disadvantaged minorities. It wants President Carter to endorse a government argument to the Supreme Court that race or ethnicity can be taken into account in assessing applicants, but that a quota reserving a fixed number of places for minority students is unconstitutional.

We understand the horror of quotas, which in other times were used to discriminate in malign ways. But the department's attempt at clever compromise evades the central legal question in the Bakke case. The Constitution can be read to mean that public institutions must be wholly color-blind, or it can be read to mean that past discrimination requires compensatory consideration of color or ethnicity. Once it is decided that race or other factors can be taken into account to some degree and in some situations, eliminating any discussion of numbers becomes merely an invitation to hypocrisy or subterfuge. In large institutions, there is no way to advance toward an objective without dealing in numbers.

We have argued vigorously in recent months not for a fixed or mindless or automatically determined "quota" for blacks or browns or whites in education, and certainly not for government decrees that reduce to numerical formulas society's broad effort to undo discrimination formerly sanctioned by law. What we do urge, and what President Carter and his Justice Department should be urging upon the Supreme Court, is the right of the University of California's Medical School at Davis, and of public and private facilities throughout the country, to devise and conduct a multitude of programs by which they can responsibly promote this essential social objective.

Allan Bakke is suing because the Davis Medical School rejected him—as did a dozen other medical schools—while admitting 15 or 16 minority applicants through a special admission routine closed to whites. The minority entrants had lower grades than he.

But in the unchallenged judgment of the school's faculty, all the minority students admitted through the special program were well qualified.

If we understand the Justice Department's conclusion, it is that the reservation of 15 or 16 places each year for qualified minority applicants represents a "quota" that is unconstitutional. The department would let the school give special weight to race or ethnic background—as it does to personality, ambition and professional objective. If this process magically resulted in the admission of 15 or 16 or 14 minority applicants each year it would be legal, says the Justice Department. But if the admissions officers acknowledged an intention to admit 15 or 16, it would be an unconstitutional quota. The resulting subterfuge would only put the process beyond judgment and debate and invite greater injustice.

Once you grant college admissions officers the right to recruit athletes among otherwise qualified students, there is no sense in denying them the right to consider the number of quarterbacks or pitchers in the desired mix. Once you grant a law school's right to advance women in the profession, there is no sense in forbidding it to assess how many to choose. Once you grant Davis's judgment that the medical profession needs more blacks and that qualified applicants are available, it makes no sense to deny it the right to assess the extent to which it wishes to take race into account.

If the Supreme Court, too, chokes on the word "quota" it will throw the nation's vast effort at "affirmative action" into confusion and retreat. If the law can be read to support the University of California, and we think it can, then social and political considerations clearly argue for procedures that are both free and open. Let faculties reveal their intentions, practices—and numerical goals—and let the professions and the community debate and alter them as they deem advisable. And let the President reject the Justice Department's seductive but unworthy compromise over equal opportunity. It would be shabby politics indeed to endorse the end but forbid the means.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

End U.S. Corporate Income Tax

Nothing infuriates taxpayers more than watching business executives live well at public expense. Abuse of corporate expense account deductions—conferences at plush resorts, golf club dues, three-martini lunches—is thus, justifiably, a prime target for tax reformers, especially as the administration now readies its tax reform program. In economic terms, though, a far more important issue in business tax reform is whether we ought to tax corporations in the first place.

Taxing corporate income is a convenient and popular means of collecting revenue. The unfortunate side effects of the tax, however, have led economists to question its value. By lowering the net return on investment, the tax may reduce expenditures for plant and equipment, and thereby slow economic growth. The corporate income tax, moreover, gives businesses a powerful incentive to raise their capital by borrowing, rather than by selling new stock. Interest payments on bonds are counted as a business expense, and taxed only as personal income for the recipient. By contrast, regular corporate income is taxed twice—once, when the money is earned by the corporation, then again as personal income, when it is paid out as dividends. Such arbitrary advantage favors one class of investors (bondholders) over another (stockholders), and one kind of enterprise (unincorporated partnerships) over another (corporations). More important, the incentive tempts corporations to go deeply into debt to reduce tax liability, thus increasing their financial vulnerability in lean times.

Numerous schemes for righting the balance have been proposed—Brookings economist Joseph Pechman catalogues six major alternatives. Everyone would like to eliminate the bias in favor of debt capital and increase investment without sacrificing government revenue. We favor the most straightforward way: outright abolition of

the corporate income tax—what is known in tax jargon as "full integration." After abolition, corporations would continue to transmit funds to the Treasury. But these payments would serve as withholding against the personal income tax liability of individual stockholders.

The big virtue of full integration is that it would end government influence over the way business is financed. Stock and bond income would be treated equally. And because corporate profits would be subject to personal income tax when they were earned, rather than when they were paid as dividends, the revenue loss to the Treasury would be modest. In addition, the tax out would be distributed progressively; stockholders in low personal income tax brackets would get proportionately more, those in high brackets proportionately less.

What full integration might not do very well is to encourage investment. At present the tax laws "punish" corporations by taxing away a good portion of their earnings. Those same laws, however, give corporations a reason to retain and reinvest what they have left. Profits paid out as dividends are immediately taxed again as personal income, while retained profits escape this second bite indefinitely. Once the corporation tax was abolished, firms would earn more after taxes, but have no special tax incentive to plow those earnings back into the business. Stockholders might or might not choose to do for themselves what corporations do for them now.

The effect of abolishing the corporation tax on investment is in any event of secondary importance. If investment needs to be spurred—as it very well might—other incentives, not linked to the tax system, are available. A good tax system raises revenue with minimal impact on the behavior of individuals or businesses. The corporate income tax has no place in such a system.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Heading Off a Disaster

The events at Moscow's first International Book Fair, at which officials confiscated works by Orwell and Solzhenitsyn and others, were sadly predictable.

Of course, the Soviet authorities could not allow their citizens to be contaminated by

the poison of "Animal Farm." It may be 32 years since Orwell's satire on Communist totalitarianism first appeared in the West, but it would still be a disaster for the tyrants if the message escaped into the great body of the Soviet proletariat.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 13, 1902

NEW YORK—An announcement which is attracting much attention is that of the New York Herald, which has come out with a ticket nominating as the people's Anti-Trust candidate for 1904, Theodore Roosevelt for President, and Admiral Dewey for Vice-President. The tide is flowing strong for the nomination of Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1904, and if he is not nominated the party might well be split into two factions.

Fifty Years Ago

September 13, 1927

CHICAGO—A reshaped nose entered into the marital difficulties of Miss Fanny Brice, theatrical star, in her bill for divorce from her husband, Nicky Arnstein, since his release from Leavenworth penitentiary. Mrs. Arnstein wanted to make herself more beautiful while she waited for his release, so she had cosmetic surgery done to her nose. Upon his release, Arnstein complained she was no longer "the same old Fanny," but it seems another woman is also listed in the bill of complaint.



An Uneasy Canada Senses Chaos

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL—For Canadians, this has been a decidedly downbeat summer. They are actively and simultaneously considering the breakup of their country and the breakdown of their way of life. When someone is not lecturing on the dangers of the independence movement in Quebec, someone else is sadly noting the decline of the Canadian dollar and the accompanying inability of the economy to cope with unemployment, inflation, low productivity and a costly foreign debt.

Maclean's, a Canadian news magazine, said recently of the economy, "Things could get worse—and probably will." Two weeks ago, Statistics Canada, a federal agency, reported that Canada's gross national product declined in the second quarter of the year and said that "recession cannot be ruled out."

In most countries, such feelings of impending political and economic crisis would be enough to topple or at the very least endanger those in power. But after eight years in office, the Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and his Liberal party are doing nicely in periodic polls, a showing that can only be explained by the lack of competition.

'Joe Who?'

Joseph Clark, the head of the opposition Conservative party, was largely unknown when he was elected to the post at the beginning of last year. For a while he led Mr. Trudeau in the inevitable polls that are taken so seriously, but the rather bland Albertan has not succeeded in firing popular imagination; after 18 months on the national scene he is still referred to as "Joe Who?" Ed Broadbent, the likable but prosaic head of the socialist New Democratic party, is likewise little known.

After a period of some disengagement with Mr. Trudeau, Canadians have turned to him again apparently in the belief that the Prime Minister, a French Canadian himself, is the politician best able to preserve Canadian unity against the threat of Quebec separatism. Mr. Trudeau is said to be considering calling elections this fall largely to strengthen his hand against Quebec.

An electoral victory would depend on the voters' continued willingness to view the Trudeau economic record as secondary. Fearful of setting off more inflation, the government has maintained wage and price controls for 18 months against opposition from both management and labor. It has also done little to stimulate the economy and thus lower the unemployment rate, which is at 8 per cent nationwide and is close to 20 per cent in such places as Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

The economic situation was further complicated last week by the resignation, for family reasons, of the finance minister, Donald Macdonald. Mr. Trudeau is casting about not only for a new minister but for a new policy capable of reconciling the warring factions in Canadian economic life.

The Prime Minister is also looking for a policy that offers an attractive alternative to the Quebec government's aim of independence, Canada's other preoccupation. A special committee appointed by Mr. Trudeau has been going around the country and hearing a variety of contradictory opinions on how to make the Canadian federation function. In the meantime, the gap grows wider between English and French Canadians. Last month, after five months of emotional and often bitter debate, the Quebec Assembly passed a bill designed to assure the primacy of the French language and culture, to restrict the expansion of English and to increase the economic role of the French majority in a province traditionally dominated by English-speakers. For the author of the language policy, Quebec's Minister of Cultural Development, Camille Laurin, the bill was a first step toward building a new nation. "Language is the very foundation of a people," said Mr. Laurin.

Promises

The Quebec administration has promised to hold a referendum on independence although it has not set a date. In a white paper issued at the time the language bill was passed, the government said expenditures in a referendum campaign would be tightly regulated to prevent wealthy individuals and corporations—most of them run by English-speakers—from inundating the voters with an anti-independence pitch. The possibility was raised, however, that the electorate would be presented with more than a simple choice between separatism and federalism.

One alternative would be a combination of political sovereignty with continued economic association with the rest of Canada. The Quebec administration could present this as a reasonable, middle-of-the-road solution that would satisfy voters who fear outright independence but who reject the status quo. Polls indicate only such a proposal has a chance of winning against a continuation of federalism, still the majority choice.

Although the electorate does not yet favor Quebec's secession, the English-speaking community in the province, more than any other group in Canada, feels that its back is to the wall. Despite all official assurances, it is convinced that its rights are being trampled on by the language law, and that its existence as a community is threatened by attrition. It is also convinced that the cards will be stacked against it in a referendum.

The sense of helplessness is heightened by the lack of strong political opposition to the ruling Parti Quebecois. Quebec is almost a mirror image of the national situation, for like Mr. Trudeau, Premier René Lévesque faces little competition from the local version of the Liberal party, the principal opposition force in the province.

The prospect in Quebec is for more tension and strife. With the opening of the school year last week, English-language schools began a campaign of defiance of the language law by admitting students whether they qualified or not.

The Quebec government warned that both funds and diplomats would be denied any illegally registered students. Meanwhile, the premier of Saskatchewan has raised in public an almost taboo subject—the possibility that some day Canada might resort to armed force to keep the country together. Mr. Trudeau has said repeatedly that he will not use force, but he will not be Prime Minister forever.

It appears as if the world psychiatric community has at last acknowledged the abuses of psychiatry behind the Iron Curtain. However, the vote of 90-88, which passed the motion of condemnation against the Soviet Union at the World Psychiatric Association Congress, barely shows majority support for the motion.

I suggest this is no very surprising, when the human rights of individuals are regularly violated in psychiatric institutions throughout the world. It is useless to issue condemnations against one nation when those crying about how bad "they" are to a greater or lesser degree have tombstones in their own backyards.

If the psychiatric community is earnest in ending its own abuses, it would do well to make the books of Thomas Szasz and others who have for years been

From Munich:

John Dornberg

The Schleyer case, as has been pointed out, has raised the specter of Weimar and that era's spate of political murders.

MUNICH—The kidnapping of West German industrialist Hans-Martin Schleyer and the murder of his driver and three police bodyguards has left this country in a state of near shock. The past week, as Munich's liberal Süddeutsche Zeitung commented, has been "the worst" in West Germany's history.

In part, one might say, because it revealed so much—and also raised so many disturbing questions—about this country and what makes it tick. There is, first of all, the pronounced escalation of terrorist violence and brutality. It is not yet evident from the assassination of Friedrich-Gottlieb Kasper, a member of the Red Army Faction, that terrorism has assumed a new dimension here.

Too Busy?

Given the pervasiveness of police presence and visibility in West Germany, one wonders how it can happen and how the perpetrators manage to remain undetected and unapprehended for so long. Could it be that the police are kept too busy with bureaucratic and administrative duties of a magnitude unparalleled anywhere in Western Europe?

On the other hand, for those seeking solace, there were at least some indications that the new dimension of ruthlessness has begun to drive wedges between rival terrorist groups and, more important, may be alienating at least some of their sympathizers and admirers.

The Schleyer case, as some of the country's older and wiser politicians, notably the Social Democrats' Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner, pointed out last week, has raised the specter of Weimar and that era's spate of political murders.

To an extent that is certainly true. But one can only hope, given the inadequacies of modern history instruction in this country's schools, that enough West Germans know what the Social Democrats' leaders were actually talking about and understand how the Weimar Republic, Germany's first experiment in democracy, was brought down.

Lack of what one might call political maturity was one reason, and some developments of the past week raise doubts about how mature the body politic is today. There were pleas for proclamations of bipartisanship and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made some obvious and visible attempts to spread responsibility in the crisis management of the Schleyer kidnapping.

Nonetheless, for the better part of last week it was party politics as usual, with the opposition Christian Democrats out to demonstrate that the government is too weak, indecisive, and pusillanimous in its handling of the terrorist threat.

And if anything wins points with the West German electorate, then it is an impassioned plea for—and promise of—strong government.

Predictably, too, there were those in the CDU/CSU camp, and publications beholden to it, who sought to identify and associate everyone and every organization

even a millimeter left of cent with the terrorists.

One Bavarian CSU Bundestag deputy even pinned "spiritual blame" for the wave of murder and kidnappings on novelist Günter Grass and Heinrich Böll.

Aside from the obvious seriousness of such allegations, it has the effect of ascribing genuine political motivations to hardened killers. That does not make them any less dangerous. The "Red Army Faction" and other terror groups induce horror, for it only aims, as far as one can tell, at revolution for the sake of revolution.

West Germany is not the Weimar Republic, of course, and less is it the Third Reich. One cannot eschew the observation that last week's events have demonstrated the same fanaticism which brought Hitler to power and kept him there, is still grained in some—I hesitate to speculate in how many—Germans.

For what is the qualitative difference between the frequent remark in this country that "under Adolf we had pornography, no hard robbers, no sex murderers," and some of the off-with-their-heads suggestions now being voiced for dealing with terrorism.

Branding

Among the widely heard pleas last week were not mere restrictions of the death penalty but shooting an active terrorist every half-hour as Schleyer remains hostage, branding those released without identifying marks so that they will be immediately recognized upon attempts to re-enter country.

West Germany is neither fascist nor a dictatorship state. It is patently absurd, or intentionally malicious, to portray as such. Numerous West German intellectuals and some of the West German radicals, as Stuttgart lawyer Klaus G. said, the defender of the Ba-Meinhof group, now hiding and giving interviews in France have done so recently.

But on the other hand, it is a distinct threat to West German democracy if the government continues to respect public hysteria and the press of some politicians and segments of the press by heeding the even further or restricting freedoms and liberal precepts which this state was founded in 1949.

No Program

Nothing would more please terrorists, who have no program and no reason of other than the self-destructive West German democracy. And as the escalation of violence demonstrated, that appears to be their aim.

But is that also the aim some politicians who shout yet more draconian laws designed to protect the state from citizens rather than the citizens from the state? And is it aim of those newspapers, magazines who for reasons of calculatingly commercial or ideological are busily fanning flames of public hysteria?

One hopes not. But one wonders.

In other words, the VOA team gave the story the play it felt it deserved. They did not, nor do they now, have to share Howard Gray's Robert Novak's personal view "A Muzzle for the Voice of America" (JETT, Aug. 15), that we have received the VOA to read the full text of the document the star. The letter was not "red from the Voice" by any at any time. The "strong gut" on news integrity of VOA issued by USIA Director John Reinhardt continues to honor.

R. PETER STRA Director, Voice of America Washington.

including it in its broadcast Eastern Europe.

James M. Maister, Paris.

View From VOA

The Voice of America's coverage of Ambassador (Dr.) Richard Davison's letter to the Polish newspaper Polityka describing President Carter's human rights policies was broadcast 35 different times last month during the first 48 hours in 14 different languages including Polish and English. VOA's worldwide English service alone used the material six times.

مكتبة

BUSINESS

FINANCE

Urges Japan Surplus Action

Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—To make some "improvement" in reducing its surplus, now for \$65 billion for the next March, a high official said today.

Mr. Bergsten also said that the U.S. side stressed that Japan should not intervene in the foreign exchange market to counter market trends.

Japan should avoid a "rapid increase in export credits" because of its heavy trade and international payments surplus.

Japan Tells Alien Firms Make Bigger Effort

Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Foreign exporters wanting to do business in Japan must work harder and faster, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

Banks Cut Loan Rate; Show Inflation Falling

Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—Commercial banks announced today a one percentage point cut in their loan rates.

Stable Reversal in Ratios

Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—Sterling interest rates fell today to their lowest level in 18 months.

Industry Favors EEC

Sept. 12 (AP).—British industry is overwhelmingly in favor of remaining in the European Economic Community.

Mr. Bergsten said Japan should take some immediate action on reducing its current account surplus to avoid a buildup of protectionist feelings around the world.

Asked what steps the United States might take if the reduction is not achieved, the official replied that the United States has "quite a lot of faith" that Japan will achieve its goals.

Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—In August from July, leaving it 12 per cent above a year earlier.

Italy Registers A Trade Surplus; Inflation Slows

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—Italy posted a trade surplus of 285 billion lire in July, the second consecutive surplus.

For the first seven months of the year, the government statistics bureau announced over the weekend, Italy's trade deficit shrank to 1,994 trillion lire from 2,958 trillion lire in the like 1976 period.

Japan Import Contracts TOKYO, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—Import contracts for Japan rose 11.8 per cent from the year-earlier month to \$6.137 billion.

Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—One of the more enduring dramas on the Washington political stage is a mystery dubbed by this capital's cognomen "The Great Spending Shortfall."

Stripped of the esoterica surrounding economic subjects, "The Great Spending Shortfall" deals with a seemingly simple theme: The puzzling inability of the government, the flashiest spender in recorded history, to lay out anywhere as much money as it plans each year.

Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—In an unusually forthright statement, the secretary of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said today that the world's trading nations that the spread of protectionism has reached a point where it now is threatening the international economic system.

Oil Supplies Seen Stable

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—World oil supplies appear adequate up to the end of 1985 with little likelihood of price rises faster than the general pace of inflation.

The report was the first of its kind by the independent agency under investigatory powers granted in the 1974 Trade Act, and contrasted with a warning by the Central Intelligence Agency in April that world oil demand will exceed capacity substantially by 1985.

Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—The ITC assumes those countries will remain self-sufficient in oil production through 1985 while the CIA said "highly sensitive intelligence sources unavailable to anybody else" indicated they will become importers.

Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—The 1985 production figure for OPEC was not far from its 1976 production of 30.4 million barrels, it noted.

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The Great Spending Shortfall U.S. Budget—an Enduring Mystery

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Wall St. Prices Decline, Dow Nears Low for '77

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed generally lower today but above their lowest levels for the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average hovered around its low for the year and closed at 854.38, down 3.89 points. It was off 2.8 at 3 p.m.

Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—Nonmanufacturing industries' capital spending "should be in full swing along with the manufacturing sector" by next year, Economic Week, a publication of Citicorp, says.

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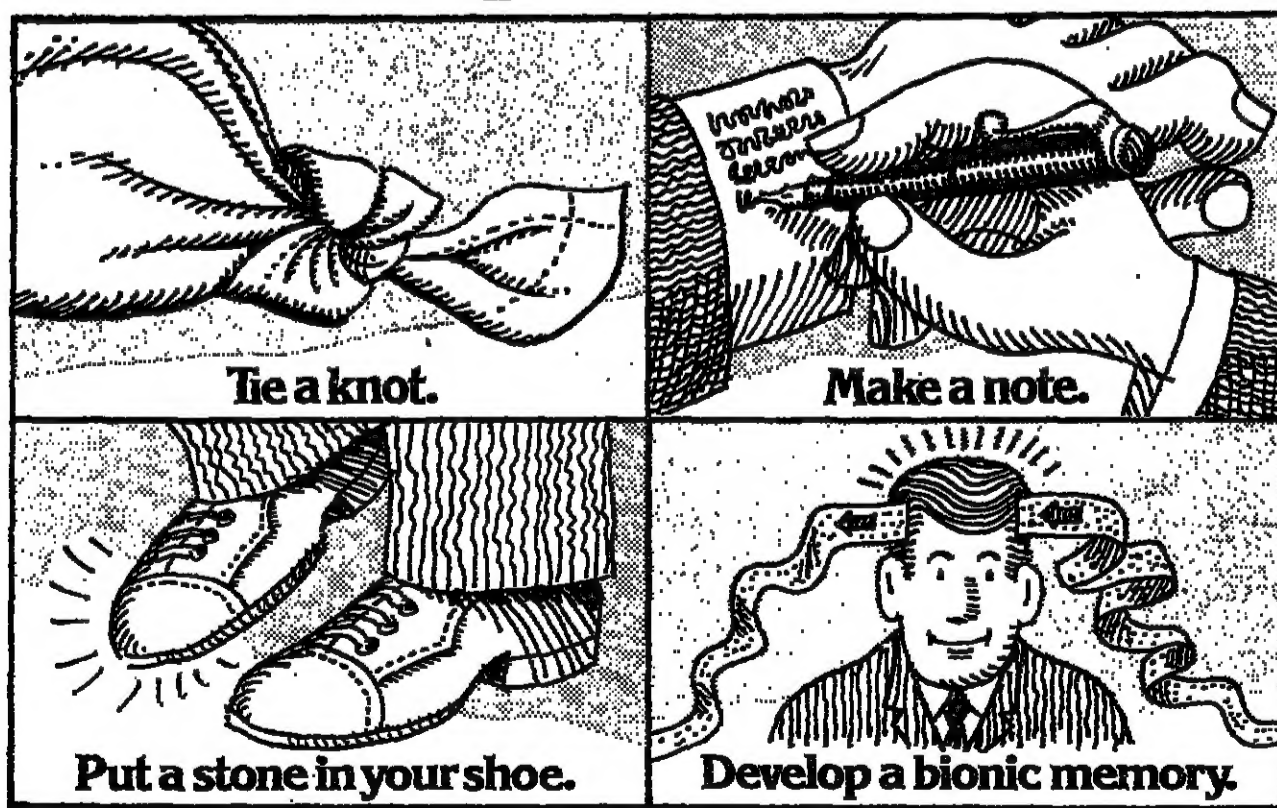
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How to avoid the need for a Philips Pocket Memo.



Let's face it, we've all done it. Got back from the meeting where everything seemed crystal clear. Taken the telephone message in the middle of another discussion. Been introduced to a room full of distinguished visitors. Suddenly had that blinding flash of inspiration. And forgotten. Forgotten the vital figure. The message. The Chairman's name. The idea.

That's why we invented the Philips Pocket Memo. The infallible 24 hour memory. And, through the use of the Philips Mini-cassette, we made it compatible with the entire range of Philips dictation equipment. From Pocket Memos to fully-automatic, remote-controlled systems.

So, while you're out on business today, your secretary can be transcribing yesterday's notes, reports, messages. Either on a Philips 186 transcriber or, if you have to deal with a reasonable volume of correspondence in the office, too, on the Philips 97 dictation/transcription machine on your desk.

It all adds up to a highly-flexible, highly-efficient, time-saving system that can cut the cost of all your typed documentation. And help you remember your wife's birthday.

Now that has to be worth looking into!

I've avoided getting a Philips Pocket Memo long enough. Please send me full details.

Name _____ Position _____

Organisation _____

Address _____

Post to: Philips Industries, Electro-Acoustics Division, HB52, Eindhoven, The Netherlands, or contact the local Philips organisation.

HTP 1

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Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, The Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, The Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, Venezuela, West Germany.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 12

GENEVA: GUBELIN
105 Rue de Rhône
LES AMBASSADEURS
20 Quai du Général Guisan
ZBINDER
17 Rue du Mont Blanc

LONDON: ALGERNON ASPREY
27 Bruton Street
ASPREY & CO.
New Bond Street
GARRARD & CO. Ltd
112 Regent Street

PARIS: ALDEBERT
1 Bd. de la Madeleine
CLERC
4 Place de l'Opéra
FRED
6 Rue Royale

ROME: BEDETTI
11 Piazza San Silvestro
BULGARI
Via Condotti

ZURICH: GUBELIN
36 Bahnhofstrasse
LES AMBASSADEURS
64 Bahnhofstrasse
MEISTER
33 Bahnhofstrasse

EUROPE'S FINEST JEWELLERS
HAVE SOMETHING VERY SPECIAL
IN COMMON.



Audemars Piguet

Prequalification Advertisement

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN ARAB POTASH PROJECT-SOUTH END OF DEAD-SEA CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT TOWNSHIP NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Suitably qualified building contractors are hereby invited to submit applications for prequalification for the above project.

The Arab Potash Project will be located in Ghor Numara approximately 300 kms. by road from the port of Aqaba and 160 kms. by road from Amman at the southern end of the Dead Sea. A permanent township is to be constructed to accommodate personnel engaged in the construction of the project refinery and other installations, and later to accommodate personnel engaged in the operation of the project. The site of the township will be in Ghor Dira (between Isal and Ghor Mazra).

- The permanent township will comprise:
1. Approximately 520 houses and bachelor quarters for senior, skilled and semi-skilled grades.
 2. Community facilities, including shops, a supermarket, clinic, post office, bank, etc.
 3. Schools, including a kindergarten school, primary, elementary and secondary schools for over 1,000 pupils.
 4. Sports and social facilities including a guest house and two sports clubs.
 5. External works including approximately 10 kms. of external access roads, an internal system of roads, footpaths, pedestrian walkways and car parks, playing fields, tennis, volleyball and basketball courts, and electricity, water supply, sewage and other utilities for a township of approximately 2,900 people.
 6. Landscaping to public and communal areas in the township.

The township is to be built on the basis of using cementing materials conventional or system methods of construction. Construction at the site of the township is expected to start early 1978, and the first 75 houses, plus certain bachelor quarters, are to be completed by November 1978. The whole township is to be complete not later than December 31, 1978.

The Arab Potash Company will select from data submitted a list of contractors from whom competitive bidding will be requested for selecting the contractor for the accomplishment of the work. Contractors will be invited to submit tenders for the preparation of construction drawings and construction of item (1) to (4) of the above schedule, and for the construction only of items (5) and (6). Preparation of construction drawings will be based on building specifications, schedules of accommodation and outline floor plans which will be included with the tender documents as issued by APC. Construction of external works will be carried out in accordance with detailed specifications and drawings issued with the tender documents, supplemented by working drawings which will be issued during the course of the works.

Contractors who wish to register an interest in the construction of the Permanent Township should apply to:

The Arab Potash Company,
P.O. Box 1470,
Amman - Jordan

with copies to:

Jacobs International Inc.,
837 South Fair Oaks Avenue,
Pasadena, California 91106,
U.S.A.

and

Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners,
Earley House,
427 London Road,
Earley,
Reading RG6 1BL,
Telex No: 647404 & 440461,
England.

Applications should be received no later than 1st October, 1977, and should be accompanied by full details of the applicant's experience of similar work, present and future commitments, details of the work force at managerial, technical, skilled, semi-skilled and manual levels which can be assigned to the work, details of plant and construction equipment available for work at the site, details of turnover and profit and loss accounts for the past five years, and any other information which will enable an assessment of the applicant's competence to carry out the work. Based on evaluation of this data the list will be prepared for requesting bids.

All Khasawneh,
Chairman/General Director.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds		Midday Indicated Prices		Sterling Bonds	
Asiatic 101	102	Norway 101	102	Asiatic 101	102
Austria 101	102	Norway 101	102	Austria 101	102
Belgium 101	102	Norway 101	102	Belgium 101	102
Canada 101	102	Norway 101	102	Canada 101	102
France 101	102	Norway 101	102	France 101	102
Germany 101	102	Norway 101	102	Germany 101	102
Italy 101	102	Norway 101	102	Italy 101	102
Japan 101	102	Norway 101	102	Japan 101	102
Spain 101	102	Norway 101	102	Spain 101	102
Sweden 101	102	Norway 101	102	Sweden 101	102
Switzerland 101	102	Norway 101	102	Switzerland 101	102
UK 101	102	Norway 101	102	UK 101	102
US 101	102	Norway 101	102	US 101	102

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Sept. 12, 1977
(a.m. closing prices)

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	+0.12
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

Dow Jones Averages

Sept. 12, 1977

Index	Value	Change
Dow Jones Industrial	1,100.00	+10.00
Dow Jones Industrial	1,100.00	+10.00
Dow Jones Industrial	1,100.00	+10.00
Dow Jones Industrial	1,100.00	+10.00
Dow Jones Industrial	1,100.00	+10.00
Dow Jones Industrial	1,100.00	+10.00
Dow Jones Industrial	1,100.00	+10.00
Dow Jones Industrial	1,100.00	+10.00
Dow Jones Industrial	1,100.00	+10.00
Dow Jones Industrial	1,100.00	+10.00

Standard & Poor's

Sept. 12, 1977

Index	Value	Change
Standard & Poor's 500	1,100.00	+10.00
Standard & Poor's 500	1,100.00	+10.00
Standard & Poor's 500	1,100.00	+10.00
Standard & Poor's 500	1,100.00	+10.00
Standard & Poor's 500	1,100.00	+10.00
Standard & Poor's 500	1,100.00	+10.00
Standard & Poor's 500	1,100.00	+10.00
Standard & Poor's 500	1,100.00	+10.00
Standard & Poor's 500	1,100.00	+10.00
Standard & Poor's 500	1,100.00	+10.00

NYSE Index

Sept. 12, 1977

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,100.00	+10.00
NYSE Composite	1,100.00	+10.00
NYSE Composite	1,100.00	+10.00
NYSE Composite	1,100.00	+10.00
NYSE Composite	1,100.00	+10.00
NYSE Composite	1,100.00	+10.00
NYSE Composite	1,100.00	+10.00
NYSE Composite	1,100.00	+10.00
NYSE Composite	1,100.00	+10.00
NYSE Composite	1,100.00	+10.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	+0.12
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

American Most Active

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	+0.12
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

Eurocurrency

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	+0.12
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

Tokyo Exchange

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	+0.12
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

European Gold Markets

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	+0.12
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

Gold Options

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	+0.12
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

Gold Futures

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	+0.12
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

Gold Futures

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	+0.12
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

Gold Futures

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
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AT&T	100.00	+0.10
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Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
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Gold Futures

Sept. 12, 1977

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IBM	160.00	+0.25
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Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
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Gold Futures

Sept. 12, 1977

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Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
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Gold Futures

Sept. 12, 1977

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Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

Gold Futures

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
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Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
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Gold Futures

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
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Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

Gold Futures

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
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Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

Gold Futures

Sept. 12, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	+0.12
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10
Amgen	100.00	+0.10

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 12

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Close	Change
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	0
100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	0
100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	0
100 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/64	0
100 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/128	0
100 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/256	0
100 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/512	0
100 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/1024	0
100 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/2048	0
100 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/4096	0
100 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/8192	0
100 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/16384	0
100 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/32768	0
100 1/65536	100 1/65536	100 1/65536	100 1/65536	0
100 1/131072	100 1/131072	100 1/131072	100 1/131072	0
100 1/262144	100 1/262144	100 1/262144	100 1/262144	0
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100 1/1048576	100 1/1048576	100 1/1048576	100 1/1048576	0
100 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	0
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